BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1826. [NU

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publi the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly sp any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE.

On MONDAY next, the 20th Instant,
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
WILL BE
SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE COMMISSARIAT STABLES,
NEAR DADY SANTOOK'S,

FOUR (4) CAST Cavalry HORSES, belonging to the Honorable Company.
TERMS, READY MONEY.

E. H. BELLASSIS,
Commissary General.

BOMBAY,
COM. GEN'S. OFFICE,
16th February 1826.

ખ ખ ર

આવતા•શોમવારે•તારીખ ૨૦ મી•આ એ•મહીનાનીએને•દીને•બપોરનાં• ૬લાક ૧ નાં•જાહેર•લીલાંકુ•૬રીને• ૬મીશારી એતનાં•તબેલામાં•વેચશે એ•તબેલો•દાદી શંટોક૬નાં•તબેલાની•પાશેછે) ૪૨૬ારનાં• ચેમ્બાર ૪ ઘોડા•ફેમેલરી•ની•ચાક૬રીમાંનાં• બાંતિલ•૬ીધેલાછે•તે•વેચશે *

વેચાંણની•બોલી•અજે•રોક૬ડાં•નાંણાં• ૫ગાર•૬રવાં *

ડડવરડ—હેચ—બેલાશીશ
૬મીશારી•જંનરાલ

શ્રી•ચુંબજની
૬મીશારી•જંનરાલની•હાસીશ
તા• ૧૬ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ASSESSOR'S BOOKS of ASSESSMENT for the years 1826-27 upon the Houses within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, will lie open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office in Meadow Street, for one month from this date; during which period, and no longer, appeals will be received.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
8th February 1826.

જાહેર•ખબર

આ•લખેઆથી•ખબર•આપીએચજે•શ્રી ચુંબજ•શેહેરની•હદમાંનાં•ઘેરોનાં•ટાક૬શ• બાબત•શંને ૧૮૨૬ તથા ૧૮૨૭ નુ•દસ્તર મીશતર•નોટંન•શાહેબ•જે•હાલ•ટાક૬શનાં પજશા•વશુલ•૬રેછે•તેને•હાસીશમાં•શ્રી• ક૬ોટ•મધે•૬રંગીનાં•દેવલને•રશતે•ઉધાડુ• રાખુછે•આજ•દંતથી•માશ ૧ એક•શુધી• જેક૬ોજને•તપાશવુ•હોએ•તો•તાંહાં•જજને તપાશે•ને•એ•બાબે•પોતાનો•અરજ•૬ર વો•હોએ•તો•તે•મુદતમાં•૬રે—મુદત•પછે શાંભલવાનો•નહી—તારીખ ૮ મી•ફેબર વારી•શંને ૧૮૨૬ અંગરેજી *

ખી•નોટંન
પીશ•જુશતીશનાં•૬લારક

[redacted]

ચ્યા ચમ્રચ્યા ચમ્રમાચમ્રઘ ઙંમ ૧૮૨૬ ૫ ૧૮૨૭ મા ચી ચમ્રતરેં ને૯ક્ર મેહમ મા૬ેઘ મે મંપ્રત ચ મમાચે ઙેંબે ૫ઝીક મરીતો ત્યાચ્યા ઘમ્રીમાંત ચેવમચ્છે ઋીવંગ્યાચે હે ૫મ્રચે ર૬્યા૫ર ધીચડી ઠેપડું ૫ ઠેત ૫૫પાઝીમ મણીમ ૧ ૦૬ઙંતે ચ્યા ક્રેપઘમ તપામાયાંચી ૫ડેક યાપે તેબ્બે મણીમ તપામાંપી ૫૫ી ઘ્યા ચમ્રમ ૫૦મ્ર ૫૬ મમ્રપ્યા ચ ૫૦મ્ર નર તીનઙ્માંત મમ્રપ ઝીપત ઝાવ્યાપર ઠેમ્રીપાર મણી તાગીબ ૮ ફેબ્રુવીપગી ઙંમ ૧૮૨૬ ઈંગ્રેજી

ધી મેઙંમ
ઘીમ ૫૬ીમ મમ્રમેમ

Public Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Assessor of the Wheel Tax has been directed by the Court of Petty Sessions, to renew, by the 1st of April next, all the Badges of all Bullock and Horse Pleasure Hackeries, as also those of Labour Carts:—all owners of this description of vehicle are hereby warned accordingly, and directed to attend at the Office of the Assessor, daily, Sunday excepted, from the 1st March next, for the purpose of renewing the Badges, which will be nailed on to every Hackery or Cart, upon the owners paying one quarter of a Rupee to the Assessor for the same. If any Hackery or Cart shall be found on the public roads, or in the possession of any one, without such Badge, after the 1st April next, the owner will be fined for every such offence; one moiety being given to the informer.

By order of the Court of Petty Sessions,
W. FENWICK,
CLERK.

BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
14th February 1826.

ઉધારી•જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•હીમાંથી•આપીએચજે

ક૬ોરટ•પીટીશેશંન•વાલાઓએ•ગાડીઓ નાં•છાપાનાં•આપનારને•હોક્રમ•આપેછે જે•તારીખ ૧ લી•આવતા•આપરેલ•મહી નાંની• અંદર • શરવે•બલદનાં•ગાડાં•તથા• બલદની•તથા•ગોડાની•જશકી ની•ગાડીઓ તથા•લાકુતી•ગાડાંઓનો•છાપો•નવો•૬રે તે•શાકુ•શરવે•જાતનાં•ગાડી•તથા•ગાડા ઓનાં•ઘણીઓને•અગાકુથી•ખબર•આપી એચ•અગર•હોક્રમ•૬રીએચજે•તા• ૧ લી આવતા•આપરેલ•મહીનાંની•શુધી • છાપા નાં•આપનારની•હાસીશમાં•આદીતવાર • વગેરે•હરરોજ•તારીખ ૧ લી•આવતા•આ પરેલ•મહીનાંની•શુધી•નવો•છાપો•લેવાને• વાશતે•આવે•તે•છાપો•હરએક•ગાડીને • અગર•ગાડાંને•ખીલેવતી • જડી•લીએ•અ ને•તે•છાપાનો•કુપીઓ ૦ા પાચા•પગાર• ૬રવો•૬દાચ•તારીખ ૧ લી•આવતા•આપ રેલ•મહીનાં•પછી•હરએક • ગાડી • અગર• ગાકુ•રશતા•ઉપર•અથવા•તેહેનાં • ઘણીને

તાંહાં•વગર•છાપેનુ•બારક૬શ•માલંમ•પડશે તો•તે•ધણીને•દંડ•આપવો•પડશે•અને•તે દંડ•મધેથી•અરધો•લાગા•જેહોઇ•માલંમ• ક૬રશે•તેને•આપશે—તારીખ ૧૪ મી•ફેબર વારી ૧૮૨૬ *

ક્રોરટ•પીટીશેશંનનાં•હુકમથી
વીલીઅમ•ફ્રેનવીક
૬લારક

શ્રી
ધીચડી મણીર ચેઘર
ચેઘર ચેકુબ ચેતો ચેજીપે ગ્રે ઉંચીગીઙેબ્બ પચ્યાળી ગાડ્યાંચે છાડેચેપાર યાંજ હુબ્બમ ચીક્ષ ૫૬ે પે તા ૧ ચેતે ૫૫ીર મણી ન્યાચેં ધંત ૭૫ ઘેન્નચ્યા ગાડ્યા ૫ ઘેન્નચે ૫ ઘોડ્યાચે ઈસ્ત્રી ગા ડ્યા ૫ પ્રાડોત્રી ગાડ્યાચે છાડે ન૫ે મમ્રપે યાજમગીતાં ૭૫ મ તીચી ગાડી ૫ ગાડ્યા ત્યાંચે ઇ ન્યાજ ૫ગોઘર ચેઘર ચેતો ૫ ૫ ૬મ્ર મગીતાં પે તા ૧ ચેતે ૫૫ીર મણીન્યા ૫ચેંત છાડે ચેણામ્રચે ઘમ્રીમંત રહીપર ચેંગીજ મ૬મ્ર ઘનમ્રેજ તા ૧ ચેતે ૫૫ીર મણી ન્યા ૫ચેંત ન૫છાપા ઘ્યાપચ્યામ્ર ગીતાં યાપે તોછાપા ઘરઘમ્ર ગા ડી ૫૫૫ ગાડ્યાંપજ ચીજ્યાપે ૫ડાજ ૫૫ી ત્યા છાડ્યાચા ૧ પા ૫૬ ૫૦ગર મમ્રપ મતાચીત તા ૧ ચેતે ૫૫ીર મણીન્યા ંતર ૫ રચેમ ગાડી ૫ ગાડ્યા ચમ્ર્યા૫ ૫ ૫૫૫ ત્યાચે ઇન્યાજડેજ ઘગ રછાડ્યાચેં ઘરમજ મીક્ષજ્યાજ ત્યા ઇન્યાજ ચંડ ઘ્યાપક્ષગેર ૫૫ી ત્યા ચંડાજીજ ૫૫ાંમાગ મે ગ્રે પી મરહીર ત્યાજ ચેતીર

ઞેઉંચીગીઙેબ્બચે હુમ
૫૫૬ ધીઈરમ ઞેજી
ઈંમ મમ્રમેમ
ઊંચર ધીગીઙેબ્બ ઘમીજ
તા ૧૪ ફેબ્રુવીપગી ૭૫ ૧૮૨૬

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT 11 O'CLOCK
On FRIDAY the 24th February 1826,
AT POONAH,

THE HOUSES and Premises belonging to the Estate of the late Lieut. Colonel BELLASSIS, Horse Brigade, and likewise a handsome Englishbuilt CHARIOT.

Bombay, 18*th February* 1826.

BOMBAY
Education Society.

TOMORROW the 19th instant, a Charity SERMON will be preached at St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. E. MAINWARING, and after the Sermon a COLLECTION will be made for the benefit of the Education Society. The service will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

On Wednesday next the 22d Instant, the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Education Society will be held at St. Thomas's Church at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon.

The Honourable the Governor in the Chair.

THOS. CARR,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
18th February 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 23th Instant,

A VARIETY of Articles of Household Furniture, Plate, &c. belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

Cutlery, Glass Ware, Piece Goods, Jewellery, Perfumery, &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
Two Capital Saddle Horses.

Meadows Street, 18*th Feb.* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

LADIES' Silver and Gilt Ridicule Clasps..... 35 and 50
Elegant Gold Armlets.... 180 and 200
Tortoiseshell Snuff Box, mounted with Gold.... 200
Gold Earrings, per pair Rs. 50 and 60

Meadows Street, 18*th Feb.* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEW
BUGGY.
PRICE RS. 600.

Meadows Street, 18*th Feb.* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A FIELD Officer's Tent, as good as new, Price..... Rs. 400
A Double barrelled Gun by Nock. 140
A Phaeton adapted for bullock and Country Roads..... 400
A Seven Keyed flute, in a Case, by Monzani..... 70
New Pier Glasses, per pair..... 125
Old Hock, per Dozen..... 30
Burcelas, Do..... 25
Barsac, Do..... 16

Meadows Street, 18*th February* 1826.

MONTE-VIDEO COTTAGE.

TO be let, and may be entered on the 1st Proximo, the above mentioned COTTAGE, situated at Khundalla, on the Ghauts, and containing many articles of useful and necessary Furniture.

Futher particulars may be learat on application to

HIGGS and BRIGGS.

Bombay, 18*th Feb.* 1826.

[redacted]ERLY

[redacted]LIST,

OF

[redacted]S MAJESTY'S

AND

[redacted]E HON'BLE COMPANY'S

TROOPS

ON THE

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT

FOR

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER,

1825.

PRICE THREE RUPEES.

Bombay, 18th February, 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the Effects of the late Lieutenant Colonel BAKER will take place on Monday the 27th of March. instead of Monday the 20th Instant, as advertised in the COURIER of Saturday last.

N. B. Notice will be given prior to the Furniture &c. being on view.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Interest of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER PRINSEP in the business formerly carried on under the firm of PRINSEP AND Co. having ceased this day, the same will hereafter be conducted by Mr. THOMAS F. RANKEN and Mr. JOHN SAUNDERS the late partners of Mr. PRINSEP, under the firm of RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 1st February 1826.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS.

RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

THE following WINES and LIQUORS from Messrs HARPER and BELL,

Sherry in Butts, XXX..... Rs.	950
Ditto XX.....	850
Ditto in bottle per Dozen	20
Ditto in Ditto Ditto XXX.....	22
Claret ditto.....	45
Rumshrub per Dozen Pints.....	20
Cherry Brandy.....	26

Also from Messrs. E. Butler and Son.

Superior old Sherry in butts.... Rs.	700
Ditto in bottles.....	20
Barsac.....	20
Vin de Grave.....	15
Sercial in Pints per Dozen.....	20

These wines are in quarter cases of 6 Dozen Pints or 3 Dozen quarts, and no package can be broken.

Champaign of very superior quality imported per Alacrity,

White.....	60
Pink.....	65

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Interest of Mr. ANTHONY DUNLOP in the firm of GILDER DE SOUZA and Co. ceased on the 31st of January 1826.

Bombay, 15th February 1826.

FOR SALE.

THE EAST INDIA MILITARY CALENDAR, containing the Services of General and Field Officers of the Indian Army, by the Editor of the Royal Military Calendar. London 1824, 2 volumes, price Rs. 60.

Apply to Messrs. Alexander Mackintosh and Co.

Rampart Row, 15th February 1826.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery,

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the office of Messrs RANKEN and SAUNDERS at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1826.

FOR PASSAGE,

TO ENGLAND,

THE

WINDSOR CASTLE,

600 TONS,

Capt. William Heathorn,

TO SAIL ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH MARCH,

THIS Ship has been Elegantly fitted up while in Calcutta, and any Medical Gentleman proceeding to Europe, who would undertake the Professional duties on board, will be liberally treated with. —Apply at the office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1826.

Balcristna and Gopal,

HINDOO SHROFFS AND BANKERS

AT

BOMBAY,

BEG to refer the Public to the following Terms upon which their House transact the undermentioned branches of business.

For Lending and Receiving Money.

For drawing and purchasing Bills of Exchange, or Hoondees, on moderate terms, payable at the following places, Calcutta, Madras, Deccan, Hyderabad, Nagpore, Candeish, Conkan, Guzerath, Cattiawar, Cutch, Malwa, Palley Gualier, Muthra, Benares &c. and other places depending thereon.

For supplying Goods of all sorts (excepting Eatables) required at Outstations.

Copies of their terms, lately revised on the above occasions, may be had on application at their office in Allibag without the Fort, wherein more particulars may be seen touching the premises.

BALCRISTNA AND GOPAL request that those indebted to them will be pleased to remit, without delay, all the arrears due to them, to prevent their having recourse to the conditions on which such advances of money have been made.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1826.

A CARD.

MRS. TADMAN, in reducing the price of Bread to the rates below mentioned, cannot avoid this opportunity of expressing her grateful thanks to her friends, and such Ladies and Gentlemen as have hitherto continued to take their supplies from her BAKERY. A report having been industriously spread abroad, that Mrs TADMAN had disposed of her Interest in the BAKERY, Mrs. T. begs to inform the Public that such is not the case, and that the benefit from it forms a principal support to her and her family.

PRICE OF BREAD.

1st Sort	13	Ounces	48	Reas
2d Do.	13	Do.	40	Do.
Brown Do.....	16	Do.	48	Do.
Cake, Muffin and Roll	6½	Do.	24	Do

Fine Flour and Rolang at 88 Reas per Seer.

N. B.—The price of Pastry, &c. may be had on application at the Bakery.

Bombay, 18th February 1826.

TO LET.

THAT commodious and airy HOUSE, next to General Boye's Bungalow in Colabah, formerly called General Jones's House, and lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Clow; together with STABLE, COACH HOUSE, and other OUT-OFFICES. Apply to BOMONJEE BAZENJEE, in Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 16th February 1826.

AVISO.

HE preciso para a Musica do 2do Regimento do Granadeiro em Buja.

1 Pessoa para tocar Baxaõ,
1 Ditto.....do. Trombon,
1 Ditto.....do. Trompa,
2 Ditto.....do. Clarineta,

aquem daraõ salario liberal, e por informaçaõ mais particular perguntaõ aos Srs. WOOLER E COMPANHIA.

Bombaim, 9 de Fevereiro de 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES GOSS RICHARDS, deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of February 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES GEORGE LASCELLES, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of February 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels. Rights and Credits, of DYARAM RAZARAM, late of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to HURCOOVERBOY, widow of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of February 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

જાહેર•ખબર

અરનાર•ફીન ફુ•દએમારામ•રાજારામ•શ્રી મુંબઇનો•વેપારી•હતો•એની•માલ•મીલક્ત નનુ•અખતીઆરનામુ•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•મુંબઇ ની•શુપરીમ•ફોરટ•આપ્ય•જુદી ફોરટની ઇગ્લીશીઆશતીફાલ•ફોરટમાં•એ•મરનારની•ઘણીઆણી•કુવરબાઇએ•અરજ• કીધોછે•જે•મરને•મર્યે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે લોકો•એનો•બાળશતા•હોએ•તેનાંએને• જાહેર•થાએ—તા•૯ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૬

ઠામશા•ફરામજીનશા

અરજ•કરનારનો•પરાકટર

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH FEBRUARY 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 65 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel Sutherland, Deputy Surveyor General, is allowed a furlough to Europe, agreeably to the regulations, for three years, from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1826.

No. 66 of 1826.—Captain T. D. Morris, Deputy Paymaster Malwa Field Force, is allowed a furlough to the Presidency for a period of three months on his private affairs. Captain J. T. Ellis Assistant Commissary General to the Malwa Field Force, is appointed to the duties of the Pay Department at Mhow, during the absence of Captain Morris on the responsibility of the latter Officer.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1826.

No. 67 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Turner of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry is permitted at his own request to resign the Command of Candiesh, on account of his health, and to remain at the Presidency for the adjustment of his private affairs preparatory to proceeding to England.

No. 68 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received with great concern a report of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Baker, Commissary General of the Army, which took place on the 1st Instant. In notifying this lamented event the Governor in Council has to express the high sense entertained by the Government of the great zeal and high integrity, with which that most respectable Officer discharged the duties of his important trust.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Bellassis is confirmed in the Office of Commissary General from the 2d instant.

The following appointments are announced on the personal Staff of the Hon'ble the Governor.

Captain R. E. Burrowes, to be private Secretary from the 2d Instant.

Lieutenant Sir K. Jackson, Bart. to be Military Secretary ditto.

The following promotions are likewise sanctioned.

Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry Kingston Egan to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant vice E Baker, deceased.—Date of Rank 2d February 1826.

Senior Major Thomas Pierce to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Egan promoted.—do. do. do.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Captain James Gibbon to be Major, Lieutenant F. T. Farrel to be Captain, and Ensign Edmund Brett to be Lieutenant, in succession to Pierce promoted.—Date of rank 2d Feb. 1826.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1826.

No. 69 of 1826.—The following promotion is sanctioned.

18th Regiment Native Infan..

Ensign Robert Webb to be Lieutenant vice Fawcett dismissed.—Date of rank 5th Feb. 1826.

Bombay Castle, 13th February 1826.

No. 70 of 1826.—Lieutenant W. W. Dowell 9th Regiment Native Infantry attached to the Department of the Surveyor General, is ordered to proceed to Rutnagherry and place himself for the present under the orders of the Collector in the Southern Concan, for the purpose of Superintending the Revenue Survey of a few Mehals in that Zilla, until further Orders.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1826.

No. 71 of 1826.—The following Appointments are sanctioned.

General Staff.

Captain Thomas Roe to be Assistant Quarter Master General of the Forces vice Morse promoted in the Department,—Date of Appointment 6th February 1826.

Captain D. P. Ottey to Command the 4th Extra Battalion vice Roe.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1826.

No. 72 of 1826.—The following Appointments are sanctioned.

Regiment of Artillery 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant J. Sinclair to be Adjutant vice Colgrave appointed Major of Brigade,—Date of appointment 27th January 1826.

Marine Battalion.

Lieutenant W. Oakes of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry to be Adjutant vice Hennell appointed Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulph,—10th February 1826.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1826

No. 73 of 1826.—Colonel Mark Napier of his Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot having returned to England in the Lonach on the 5th Instant, the Governor in Council has been pleased in the Political Department to confirm Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Scott of the same Regiment in the Command of the Field Force in Cutch from that date.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta...90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras... 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

The Madras Government Gazette received yesterday, announces the arrival of the Resource, which is stated to have left England on the 30th September, though the extracts from that paper do not come down to a later period than the 6th of that month. The intelligence brought by this opportunity will be found in that part of our paper devoted to Europe news.

In our last we mentioned that we had seen one of the streets in the Fort in a very filthy state at 11 *a. m.* We perfectly agree, as has been brought to our notice, that the streets generally are now kept in a much cleaner state than they were formerly, but we are still of opinion that they should undergo purification early in the morning, as is the case, we believe, in all other places.

We understand that the small pox has been raging in Cutch with unexampled virulence, and that there had been no less than 700 victims to it in one district, in the short period of a month. It is, however, gratifying to learn, that the enquiries that have been made clearly establish the fact, that those who had undergone vaccination either entirely escaped the disease, or had it in so mild and modifieda form as seldom or never to prove fatal. We trust the natives of that part of the country will now become sensible of the benefits to be derived from vaccination, and that the strong prejudices which have hitherto opposed its general introduction will be removed.

The cholera had also made its appearance in the force encamped in the neighbourhood of Bhooj, but, by the last accounts, had nearly disappeared, though it still continued to prevail in the surrounding villages.

We are sorry to learn that the intention of giving a Ball at the "Race Stand" is unavoidably abandoned, the limited accommodation of the building being found inadequate for the purpose proposed.

The subjoined extracts from the Calcutta John Bull, shew that a steam navigation with England, by way of the Red Sea, begins to excite interest among our friends to the Eastward. We are glad of this, as we are convinced it is the only route by which an intercourse of this description can be permanently established.

As we may expect the return of the *Enterprize* from Rangoon, with the ratified Treaty of Peace with Ava, about the 5th or 6th of February, it would [redacted] object, that her[redacted] ble town[redacted] porta[redacted] pore, [redacted] conve[redacted] might[redacted] the R[redacted]

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on 08 April, 2017

his way with all speed to Alexandria, and from that to Europe. The gaining by this means of a month, or perhaps six weeks, might on many obvious accounts be attended with the best advantages. Over and above relieving the suspense, which must be felt in England as to the result of the late engagement at Prome, and of the siege of Bhurtpore, it might prevent the adoption of measure, which otherwise will perhaps scarcely be carried into execution, before they are found unnecessary. We merely, however, throw out the suggestion, as one not altogether undeserving of attention, if capable of being carried into effect.

Adverting to the suggestion which we threw out (as above) relative to the despatching the *Enterprize* to the Red Sea, for the purpose of conveying a Courier with despatches for England, announcing the fall of Bhurtpore, and the conclusion of the Burman War, if the treaty be ratified, we may venture to affirm, that an early knowledge of these events at home is a matter of such importance, that even if thirty days are gained, the end would in a great measure be answered. Independently however of this consideration, we confess that the attempt would afford us peculiar gratification, as it would put the measure of communication by Steam via Suez to something like a practical test, tho' by no means under the most auspicious circumstances: yet we venture to think the result would justify a future more regular system being attempted. We have ever strongly advocated the passage across the Isthmus of Suez, and nothing has happened to weaken the opinion we have formed of its feasibility—of its importance there can be no question. We are not now disposed to recur to the general subject, which, however, would offer a far more promising presage than the particular proposition we now desire to introduce to notice. The extreme distance from Point Palmiras to Suez may be calculated in round numbers at five thousand miles, and allowing the *Enterprize* to average 150 miles per diem, she would effect the passage in 34 days, and a Courier proceeding immediately to Alexandria would be enabled to deliver the despatches to the British Consul in Egypt in 40 days, *at the very farthest*, from their leaving Calcutta. Without doubt, the usual period of inter-communication between the British Consul and the Government at home is known here; but in this case it might be deemed advisable to push on the original Courier. We believe there is at all times ready access to the Continent of Europe from Alexandria,. The journey from Genoa to London is made in ten days, and if twenty are allowed for the passage across the Mediterranean, the despatches would be in London 70 days after their leaving Calcutta. But we think they would in fact not be longer than sixty. Some objection may be started as to Quarantine; to obviate this let the dispatches be placed in a tin case to be inclosed in another, filled with Gunpowder, or any other more suitable ingredient. The authorities on the continent could not object to allow the outer case to be opened---and the inner one to be dispatched to our Ambassador at Paris---who would forward it express.

We are sorry that overland intelligence has been received, which gives a melancholy picture of affairs in Greece, as will be shewn by the subjoined extract from our contemporary of the Gazette.

"Since the above went to press, we have been kindly obliged with more particular information, but as its nature is far from gratifying to our feelings, we cannot but regret that our incredulity has reason to be somewhat relaxed as to its authenticity.

We understand, that the success which has attended the arms of Ibrahim Pacha, has left not a doubt, even in the minds of those whom prejudice and interest had rendered sanguine, as to the ultimate triumphs of the Greeks, that the discipline and perseverance of the Egyptian force has given a decided turn to the war, and that every succeeding struggle will be but additional evidence of Grecian inability, and a new pretext for increasing the weight of Turkish despotism.

After Ibrahim Pacha had subjugated considerable tracts of country, and gained possession of the fortress at Navarino during the early part of the summer, he proceeded towards Tripolizza, (capital of the Morea) and his march being through difficult passes, which required but little skill or exertion to defend, he anticipated a more formidable task than the Greeks allowed him to experience: the resistance was trifling, and by the end of June his troops were in possession of the town, which was found deserted and partly in flames; the Greeks having endeavoured to destroy every thing valuable to an army, previous to their flight; but the attempt was not wholely successful, the Egyptians having arrived in time to save a portion of the town, and many of the surrounding crops from destruction.

The Pacha finding but little to engage him in a deserted town, made a rapid march towards the plains of Argos, where his farther progress was prevented by an impassable marsh, which defends a Grecian post called the Mills; and from want of provisions he was forced to retreat through the defiles of Arcadia, where no resistance was offered, although the most formidable passes in the Peloponesus are among them.

Some adversities, it is allowed, have attended the Egyptians, as the greater part were obliged to withdraw from Tripolizza in August, and encamp at Calamata, in consequence of all communication being cut off, between the army and the magazines in Messenia, where the plague had been imported from Alexandria: but in Sept. they returned to enjoy uninterrupted possession of the plains surrounding Tripolizza, where, it is believed, Ibrahim Pacha has provided for his winter quarters, having been assisted in the conveyance of stores by the seizure of 500 Camels in the Morea; formerly part of the baggage train of Drama Ali Pacha, from whom they were taken by the Greeks on his unsuccessful invasion of the peninsula.

A strong reinforcement was expected from Alexandria, towards the beginning of winter, when the hills, to which the Greek fugitives usually retreat, no longer afford them an asylum: and it was supposed that the Pacha would avail himself of the season to extend his columns, when neither flight or resistance could deprive him of his prey.

Notwithstanding this account, so unfavourable to the cause of liberty, we are far from being destitute of hope; for it is allowed, that the Turkish General had to contend with a people who, though unacquainted with the modern art of war, were not wanting in bravery or the spirit which disdains to purchase salvation of property by the sacrifice of freedom: and where this spirit is not subdued, the occasional advantages of discipline are but examples for future imitation: the inhabitants of every town and village that is desolated are added to the retreating army, which, thus daily recruiting, gains confidence, with numbers and experience; while the victors, far from equal resources, are constantly reducing; the habit of pursuit begets contempt for the pursued; precautions are neglected when no longer considered requisite, and the lull of fancied security is the prelude to defeat.

The whole Egyptain force was not more than 8,000 men; and as their hopes of reinforcement rested solely on the Governor of Egypt, we scarcely believe they will be realized at the expense of *his* favorite schemes—Greece to *him* is but an unprofitable sink of treasure; Egypt returns it tenfold.

Nor are these the only probabilities in favour of the Greeks, for, as some small counterpoise to the account of their misfortunes, we hear, that the Turkish divan stands in considerable awe of the Russian Emperor, who has expressed great displeasure at the breach of some stipulations regarding Wallachia and Moldavia; and it is believed a reconciliation cannot be easily obtained."

Sporting Intelligence.

BOMBAY RACES, 1826.

FIFTH DAY,

ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH FEBRUARY, 1826.

FIRST RACE.

The Forbes's Stakes of £100 from the fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, carrying 9st. English Horses 12lb. Extra; *3 miles.*

Mr. Roberts'...G. A. H. Ploughboy, 3
Captain Smith's.C. A. H. Rollicker,. 2
Mr. Carstairs'..G. A. H. Cupid,.... 1

Cupid took the lead, closely followed by Fairplay for a mile, when Rollicker passed Ploughboy and pressed on Cupid's quarter. Rolliker answered the whip within the distance post, and Cupid won with difficulty by a neck.

Time 6-8.

SECOND RACE.

A Match between Captain Moore's B. A. H. Cock Eye, and Captain Mansfield's C. A. H. Der Freischutz, *one mile and half*, 8st. 5lb.

Cock Eye made a close race, and beat Der Freischutz handsomely, without appearing to do his utmost.

Time 3 5

THIRD RACE.

Ladies' and Bachelors' Purse, Rupees 1300, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, carrying 8st. 7lb. *Heats 2½ miles.*

Captain Mansfield's. B. A. H. Don Juan, 3 dis.
Mr. De Vitre's..... C. A. H. Marske,... 2 3
Mr. Roberts's..... G. A. H. Fairplay,.. 4 4
Captain Moore's.... C. A. H. Creeper,.. 1 1
Mr. E. E. Elliot's.. B. A. H. Reveller,... 5 2

1st Heat, Fairplay took the lead for a mile, closely followed by the others, girth and girth. Creeper and Marske stretched past Fairplay, and ran beautifully together in the 3d half mile; at the end of which Don Juan came up to them, but soon fell off, and Creeper won by a length.

2d heat, Creeper led from the start, and though Reveller kept close throughout, he could never head him, and Creeper won by a length. Don Juan, the favorite at starting, was sick and distanced the second heat

Time, 1st *heat*,	1	0	2d *heat*,	0	58
	1	0		1	2
	1	2		1	6
	1	1		1	0
	1	8		1	5
Total,	5	11		5	11

FOURTH RACE.

A Match between Mr. Jersey's G. A. C. Black Dwarf, 8st. 12lb. 4oz. and Mr. David's G. A. H. Snow Drop, 8st. 7lb. *one mile and a half.*

Won easily by the Black Dwarf.

Time, 1-1,-1-1,-1-6, *Total* 3-8.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY,

ON FRIDAY, THE 17TH FEBRUARY, 1826.

FIRST RACE.

The Malet Stakes of £100 from the fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age, Byculla Standard, *three miles.*

Mr. Roberts's G. A. H. Shamrock, Aged 9st, 0lbs. 1
Major Moore's C. A. H. Creeper,.... 5 8. 5. 3
Capt. James's G. A. H. Phantom, ... 6 8. 12. 2

Creeper led easily for a mile, when a fine push was made by all three, and Shamrock was first in passing the stand. Creeper again took his place in the 4th half mile, but lost it in the fifth, and the contest was between Phantom and Shamrock, who won by more than a length.

Time 1-10, 1-15, 1-2, 1-1, 1-1, 1-2½, *Total* 6-21½.

SECOND RACE.

The Gold Turf Cup, value 100 Guineas, given by the Turf Club in 1802, and now in the possession of Major Moore, *Heats two miles*, 9st. Stakes Rupees 300 each.

Major Moore's B. A. H. Diamond,

Diamond walked for the cup.

THIRD RACE.

A Sweepstakes of 100 Rupees each, for all bona fide untrained Horses, Gentlemen Riders, carrying Lieut. Fawcett's weight, *one mile.*

Lieut. Fawcett's..... Chrononhotonthologos, 3
Mr. Luard's..... King David, 2
Mr. Bacon's..... John Thomas,, 1
Mr. James's..... Aldiborontiphoscophornio, 4

Won by John Thomas in good style.

FOURTH RACE.

A Plate, for the Beaten Horses of the season that have saved their distance, of Rupees 400 from the fund and 3 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, to be weighted by the Stewards, *two miles.*

Mr. De Vitre's....C. A. H. Marske, .. 1st. 8lbs. 2
Mr. Roberts's.... G. A. H. Ploughboy, 8. 7. 3
Capt. Mansfield's B. A. H. Brilliant, 8. 4. 1
Mr. E. E. Elliott's B. A. H. Reveller, 8. 6. 4
Major Moore's .. B. A. H. Cock Eye, 8. 0

Marske took the lead, and kept it for a mile, when Brilliant came up, and they rated its handsomely to the winning post.

Time 1-0, 1-1, 0-59, 1-4, *Total* 4-4.

FIFTH RACE.

A Match between Mr. Vibart's G. A. H. Barefoot, stone 9, and Mr. Jersey's G. A. C. Emelius, 7st. 12lb. *two miles*, half forfeit.

Paid forfeit.

SIXTH RACE.

A Match between Mr. Norton's B. A. H. Jupiter, 7st. 12lb. and Mr. David's G. A. H. Snow Drop, 8 stone 3lb. *one and half miles.*

Jupiter won handsomely.

Time 3-6.

SEVENTH RACE.

A Match between Mr. Taylor's C. A. H. Varmint and Mr. Gray's C. A. H. Billy, *one mile*, catch weight.

Won by Varmint.

MHOW TURF.

First Day, Monday 6th February, 1826.

A Maiden Sweepstakes of 150 Rupees each P. P. with 600 Rupees from the Fund, for all Arab Horses that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes,—Heats two miles, carrying 8st. 10lb.

Captain Morris's W. A. H. Simplicity walked over.

The Mhow Turf Plate of Rupees 800 from the Fund, for all horses that have never won, heats 1¼ miles, weight for age,—Entrance 3 gold mohurs.

Mr. Cuninghame's B. A. H. Marengo,.8 5 1 3 drawn.
Mr. Hughes'..... B. C. H. Scorpion,.8 12 2 1 1
Mr. Erskine's.... G. A. H. Wanderer, 7 12 3 2 2
Time 1st heat, 3 3 *2d heat*, 3 14 *3d heat*, 3 17

At starting Marengo took the lead, closely followed by the Black, Wanderer about two lengths in the rear: before reaching the first half mile post, Scorpion closed with Marengo, and they ran well together to the distance post, when the latter headed, and won by half a length. Wanderer well up.

Second Heat, All started at score, but in a short time Scorpion headed his opponents, and kept his place throughout the race, winning the heat cleverly.

Third Heat, Marengo having been drawn, Wanderer and Scorpion went off at the top of their speed, but the former was out of condition to contend for a third heat, which was won tolerably easy.

The Whim Plate of Rupees 600, for all horses, weight for age and inches, heats one mile and a distance, entrance 6 gold mohurs.

			Weight,			
Captain Morris's.	G. A. H.	Firefly,....	9	3	1 3	2 2
Mr. Clarke's....	G. A. H.	Boxkeeper,.	8	13	2 2	1 1
Mr. Erskine's....	G. A. H.	Golightly...	8½		3 1	3 3

First Heat, Boxkeeper and Golightly, starting well together, rated it neck and neck for three quarters of a mile,—when Firefly, who started several lengths in the rear, made up his distance and pushed for the lead, which was gallantly contested by both the others; at the distance post, all three were brought to the whip, and the heat was won by Firefly, by half a head.—Golightly being close upon Boxkeeper's flank.

Time 2 16½

Second Heat, At starting Golightly led the way; the two others were about two lengths behind, but closed after going about half a mile, rating it together beautifully. All three were again brought to the whip, and Golightly won by only half a head. Firefly on Boxkeeper's quarters.

Time 2 20

Third Heat, From Golightly's known bottom, he was now the favourite for the Plate.—Firefly had a bad start.—Boxkeeper took the lead.—Golightly close up. Within half a mile of home all were well together, and a most interesting push was made to head Boxkeeper, who maintained the inside course, and came in half a length before Firefly, who was only about that distance from Golightly.

Time 2 21

Fourth Heat, A close start, and an excellent race, but Boxkeeper's strength prevailed, and he carried as gallantly contested a Plate as ever was run for.

A better day's sport has seldom been witnessed. Wanderer and Golightly had been but a few days in camp after a very long march, and ran to very great disadvantage, from want of condition, though the latter certainly maintained his reputation.

A Match for 500 Rupees P. P. between Mr. Clarke's B. A. H. Flibberty Gibbet, carrying 9 5, against Mr. Brett's G. A. H. Young Rapid, carrying 8 5, one two mile heat, was won by the latter.—Flibberty's rider, exhausted by his former exertions, finding he could not do justice to his horse, pulled up soon after passing the first half mile post.—Rapid led for that distance, and ran it excellently in 57 seconds.

Second Day, Wednesday 8th February.

Col. Wilson's Gold Cup, value 100 Guineas, for all horses that have nerev won.—Heats two miles, carrying 9st. entrance 4 gold mohurs.

Mr. Cuninghame's.... B. A. H. Cornet,.... 1 1
Col. Salter's..... G. A. H. Smallhopes, 3 3
The Admiral's ..... G. A. G. Sailor..... 4 4
Mr. Erskine's..... G. A. H. Wanderer,.. 2 2

First heat, An excellent start, and for the first half mile all four horses well together, when Cornet and Wanderer shot a-head, rated it together to the mile post, at which time Wanderer was leading. Cornet soon after passed him and won handsomely.

Time 4 16

Second Heat, All off at score. Cornet led all the way round, and won easily.

Time 4 12

The Hunters' Stakes of Rupees 700, for all horses carrying 10st. heats 3 miles. The winner to be sold for 800 Rupees, if challenged within half an hour.

Mr. Clarke's.....B. A. H. Flibberty Gibbet.

It having been decided that Flibberty, although walking over and receiving only half the stakes, would be liable to be challenged, according to the terms of the Race, his owner declined running him.

ARRIVALS.—Superintending Surgeon J. A. Maxwell, Medical Department.
Ensign A. F. Wade, 18th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. R. Webb, 18th Regt. N. I.
Capt. R. Gibblings, 34th Regt. M. N. I.
Capt. W. Hewitt, 6th Regt. N. I.
Capt. George Aitchison, Major of Brigade.
Lieut. Col. W. O'Donoghue, H. M. 47th Regt.
Capt. R. O. Meriton, Field Force in Cutch.
Cornet G. Erskine, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry.
Lieut. H. Jackson, Fort Adjutant.
Acting Assist. Surgeon James Black.
Assist. Surgeon J. Browne, 3d M. L. I.
Lieutenant H. C. Clinton, H. M. 20th Regt.
Lieut. Colonel R. Mackintosh, Horse Brigade.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. M. Law, Deputy Commissary of Stores.
Capt. W. Inglis, 2d Grenadier Regt.
Capt. John Forbes, 20th Regt. N. I.
Capt. A. Seymour, 20th Regt. N. I.
Capt. W. Lardner, 22d Regt. N. I.
Civil Surgeon J. O. Walker, Medical Est.
Superintending Sur. J. A. Maxwell. Med. Est.
Lieut. W. Allen, 24th Regt. N. I.
Assist. Surgeon Henry Michie.
Major Samuel Strover, Artillery.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—12th Feb. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat.

Do. 13th Ship Windsor Castle, Captain William Heathorn, from Calcutta, 15th January.

Do. 14th Ship John Bannerman, Captain John Whyte, from Calcutta 8th January and Madras 22d January.

Do. 15th Persian Ship Munsoory, Nacqudad Sallay, from Bushire 24th January and Muscat 5th Feb.

Do. 16th Ship Bombay, Captain Samuel Parker, from Madras 10th January, and Columbo 23d January.

Passengers per Ship Windsor Castle—Capt. and Mrs. Lee, and Child, Miss Nash, Col. Donoghue.

Passenger per Ship Munsoory—R. Gordon.

Passengers per Ship Bombay—Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Chishalun, Miss Figh, Captain Chishalun, Madras Artillery, Lieut. Clinton H. M. 20th Regt. Assist Surg. J. Beaner Md. Est. Details of the H. M. 20th 67th and Bombay Artillery, 5 Men, 7 Women, 5 Children.

DEPARTURE.—Feb. Ship Arjuha, Nacqudah Alleem Shaid, to Mocha, and Juddah.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—29th January, Ship Shaw in-shaw. Captain D. Robertson, from Calcutta 28d January.

Do. French Ship La Dan. Captain J. Pascal. from Bordeaux 28th July, Bombay 24th December, Alleppi 10th January.

30th Do. Brig Bucephalus, Capt. J. R. Black. from Sea.

2d February, Sloop Dolphin, Captain Tareau, from Vizagapatam 10th January.

DEPARTURES.—29th January, Brig Hope, Captain Gautier, to Ceylon.

Do. H. C. C. Ship Coldstream, Captain W. Hall, to London.

30th, H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, Captain G. Mason, to ditto.

2d February, Ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain A. Hogg, for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—January 24. H. C. Pilot Vessel Mermaid,, P. G. Sinclair, from Cheduba 18th January.

Do. Ship Medina, D. Briggs, from London 26th April and Vandieman's Land 20th October.

Do. Brig Governor Phillips A. J. McFarlane, from Port Louis 6th December.

Do. Ship Ranger, H. B. Pridham, from Ramree 8th and Cheduba 10th January.

25. Ship Isabella, M. McNiel, from Cheduba 16th January.

26. Brig Futta Salam, J. Taylor, from Rangoon 12th January.

28. Portuguese Ship Concordia, from Lisbon 21st August.

Passengers per Medina, from Hobart Town:—Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Cotton and 3 Children; Miss Honner; Major Todd; Captain Cotton; Messrs. Wm. Mackintosh, James Honner, J. Grady, and R. Roger.

Per Ranger:—Two Military Officers, names unknown, on Sick Certificate; 131 Sick Seapoys, from Ramree, belonging to the 46th B. N. I.; and Mr. Brennon, Flotilla Service.

Per Governor Phillips from Port Louis:—Lieutenant Grant; Mr. Oakely, Country Service; Messrs. Thomson and Emmett, Merchants; and Ten Natives, composing the late crews of the Brig Governor Phillips and Bark Job.

Per Isabella, from Cheduba:—Captain W. Cubit, B. N. I. and 10 Followers; Lieutenant Hotham and 6 Followers; and 21 European Artillery Men.

Passenger per Futta Salam from Rangoon:—Mr. Holmes, Country Service.

DEPARTURES.—25. January Brig Resource, W. Burrington, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.

26. Ship *Helen*, G. Langley, for Bombay.

Do. Brilliant, Abdol Cader, for Madras.

28. Ship Busorah Merchant, F. G. Stewart, for London via Madras.

Do. Cashmere Merchant, Thomas Woodley, for Arracan, Ramree, and Cheduba.

29. Ship Eleanor, C. Tabor, for Rangoon. Portuguesse Ship Resolution, B. J. Cardozo, for Lisbon.

29. Dutch Ship Buytenzorg, S. D. Allens, for Batavia.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Surat Mission House, on the 8th Instant, the Lady of Thomas Salmon Esq. of a Son.

At Surat, on the 11th Instant, of the Lady of the Rev. William Fyvie, a Son.

DEATH.—In Camp at Bhooj, on the Evening of the 1st Feb. of Spasmodic Cholera, Lieut. Charles Torin, of the 2d Regt. Light Cavalry, most sincerely regretted.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Secunderabad, on the 17th January Mr. John Thoy, Draftsman in the Engineer's Department, His Highness the Nizam's Service, to Miss Luiza Pasquinate.

On the 26th January, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Moorsom, B. A., Captain H. Robison, Nizam's Service, to Mrs. Thompson.

BIRTHS.—At Nagpore, on the 11th January, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Wilson, of the Rifle Corps, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 23th January, the Lady of Major Mallandaine, of the 35th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Poonamallee, on the 25th January, the Wife of Mr. Thomas De Cruz, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 11th December last, at Prome, Captain W. Forster Lewis, of the Madras Horse Artillery, and Commissary of Stores to the Force employed under Sir Archibald Campbell in Ava.

At Tanjore, on the 20th January, MauriceCarmichael the infant son of Captain Tweede, Commanding the Resident's Escort.

At Secunderabad, on the 21st January, Matilda, the infant Daughter of Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon William Collins, aged 16 months.

At her house at St. Thome, on the 23d January, Mrs. F. G. Rutter, (relict of the late Thomas Rutter, Esq.) in the 42d year of her age.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta on the 23d January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Dr. Young, Edward Maxwell, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Rosina, younger Daughter of the late William Hogg, of Lisburn, in the County of Antrim, Esq

At Calcutta, on the 24th January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Thomason, John Marshall, Esq. of the Bengal Medical Establishment, to Mrs. Elizabeth Lyons, relict of the late Captain David Lyons, of the H. C. Military Service.

On the 24th January, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, J. D. Herklots, Esq. to Miss Mary Cecilia Gibson.

On the 17th January, Mr. J. Poulson, Indigo Planter. Kisnaghur, to Mrs. Sarah Dunn, relict of the late Mr. J. Dunn.

At Calcutta, on the 20th January, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. T. Thomason, Henry Cecil Watts, Esq. 2d Son of Edward Watts, Esq. late of Calcutta, to Amelia, the only Daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Weldon, of the H. C. Marine.

On Saturday, the 21st January, at the Chinsurah Church, by the Revd. W. Morton, Mr. John Fairlie Malcolm, to Jane Mary, eldest Daughter of the late Benjamin Saunders, Esq. Attorney at Law.

At Calcutta, on the 24th January, at St John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Dr. Young, Mr. C. Crichton, to Mrs. D P arson, relict of the late Mr J. Pearson.

At Calcutta, on the 25th January, at Saint Andrew's hurch, by the Revd. Dr. Bryce, Duncan McNaught Liddell, Esq. to Miss Isabella Davidson, third Daughter of John Davidson, of Murray shire, Esquire.

BIRTHS.—At Delhi, on the 28th December, the Lady of Lieut. Quarter-Master Griffin, 24th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 13th January, the Wife of Mr. J. T. Lawrence, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 17th January, Mrs. Louisa Marx, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 18th January, the Wife of Mr. J. F. Swaine, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 19th January, the Lady of A. Landale, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 2d Jannary, at Trichinopoly, the Lady of Brigade Major Macneil, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 21st January, at the House of Mrs. Commedore Hayes, Bankshall, the Lady of Welby Jackson, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 24th January, Mrs. N. Paliolagus, of a Son.

At Midnapore, on the 25th January, the Lady of Lieut. Vincent Shortland, Fort Adjutant of Fort William, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Hansi, on the 6th January, Toby Richard, the Infant Twin of Lieut. R. Grueber.

At Akyab Island, Arracan, on the 14th January, Lieut-Col. L. Wiggens, of the 62d Regiment Native Infantry.

At Calcutta, on the 20th January, Julia, Infant Daughter of W. H. Oakes, Esq.

On the 23d January, at the House of Mr. W. T. Rodgers, Mr. Christian Jansen, late an Indigo planter, aged 49 years.

At Calcutta, on the 25th January, Mr. John Mills, late of Rungpore, Indigo Planter, aged 29 years.

On the 11th January, on board the H. C. Frigate Hastings, off Low Island, Lieut. Charles Boye, aged 22 yersa.

Madras Intelligence.

FEBRUARY 3, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c. as last quoted. viz.

6 per Cent. Paper 27 per Cent. Pre. } Market
Old 5 " " 1 per Cent. Disc. } very dull.
New 5 " " par. " "

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 : 10 at 3 months sight.
" " 1 : 10½ at 6 months' do.

Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. R. per 100 S. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT, 10th JANUARY 1826.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. George J. Casamajor, to be Register to the Court of Sudder and Fouzdarry Adawlut.

Mr. E. Bannerman, to be Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government.

Mr. William Montgomerie, to be Commercial Resident at Tinnevelly.

Mr. Hugh Montgomerie, to be Deputy Commercial Resident at Ingeram.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Ship Resource, Captain Tomlin, from London the 30th of September.

Passengers.—Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Brady, Miss Salmon; Mr. Tompson, C. Service; Captain R. W. Smith Bengal Cavalry; Mr. W. Jacob, Asst. Surgeon, Capt. Cochrane, 87th Regiment; Messrs S. B. Goad, and J. G. Lawson, Cavalry Cadets; Messrs. J. Tayor, W. Ward, B. M'Murdo Artillery Cadets; Messrs. J. G. Kidley, G. Thomas, C. Wright, K. S. Charles, T. W. Hill, W. Dodd, G. Kamay, J. W. Kennedy, W. K. Babington, C. S. Babington, A. Wallace, S. Marshall, S. Salmon, H. C. Barrow, W. H. Welch, C. T. Hill, Infantry Cadets.

The Fairlie is stated to have passed Plymouth on the 27th of September while the Resource was there.

[*Govt. Gaz. Feb.* 6.

It is strange that we are still without intelligence from Rangoon—we can hardly account for this in any satisfactory manner; for if the Treaty were ratified, as stipulated and agreed upon before the 15th, we certainly ought to have received news of the event ere this. A report was in pretty general circulation on Thursday that the GOVERNOR GENERAL had refused to ratify the Treaty made by the Commissioners at Patnagoe, but this is manifestly so absurd that we merely mention the idle rumour to discharge it at once from public notice.

We regret to observe from late accounts that the Malignant Cholera still continued extending its destructive ravages amongst the Troops at Colapoor and at Poona, and that it has also extended to the Island of Bombay. The humane measures of Government adapted on its former appearance at the latter Presidency were again about to be resorted to.

[*Mad. Cou. Feb.* 7.

MADRAS SPRING MEETING.

FIFTH DAY, *Thursday, the 2d February.*

BEATEN PLATE, 2 MILES HEATS—HANDICAP.

			Weight. st. lbs.	Heats.
Mr. George's,	G.	*Schoolboy*	8 6	1 1
Capt. Hug's,	B.	*Envoy*	8 2	2 2
Mr. Seymour's,	B.	*Sly Boots*	8 0	3 dr.

1ST HEAT.—The Horses in a canter for a mile and a half when they increased their pace and ran well together to the end; won by *Schoolboy* by a head.

2D HEAT.—*Sly Boots* drawn. *Schoolboy* and *Envoy* kept close together throughout; a smart contest commenced at the distance, and the former won with difficulty by a nose.

No time taken.

HUNTER'S PLATE. Gentlemen riders—Once round. 11st. 4lbs.

Capt. Looney's,	B.	*Sinbad*	1
Mr. Fox's,	B.	*Wandering Willie*	did not start
Capt. Hugh's,	C.	*Andrew*	2
Mr. Noel's,	G.	*Blarney*	1

Wandering Willie drawn. For more than a mile and a quarter *Andrew* had the lead, and appeared to be making his own race, the others being several lengths behind; but he waited for his friends on approaching the distance, where a severe struggle ensued between him and *Sinbad*, and the latter by more than gentle persuasion of the whip, beat him by a neck.—Time 3m. 18s.

The Seats of the riders in this race were particularly admired as combining both strength and elegance, and much good jockeyship was displayed.

PONY PLATE.—Heats once round. Catch Weight.

Mr. William's	c.	*Anvil*
Mr. Noel's	c.	*Toby*
Mr. Hall's,	G.	*Beauty*
Mr. Stepherd's	w.	*Topler*
Mr. Timmin's	c.	*Red Apple*
Mr. Bird-Lime's	R.	*The Child*

In both Heats, *Toby* led at score close followed by *Topler*, leaving the others to look out for their distance: *Topler* made some desperate efforts to head without success, and *Toby* won with considerable ease, carrying his rider triumphant amidst the assembled crowd.

LAST DAY, *4th February.*

Our Meeting closed this morning with two private Sweepstakes and a match, in all of which the running was very close—and the sport throughout the Meeting has been excellent.

The first Sweepstakes was won by *Schoolboy* beating *Stingo* rather easily to the considerable surprize of the knowing ones.

The second stakes were most severely contested—*Sinbad* proved dead lame after the heat.

The match was so sharp and so near a thing that we believe the riders settled the point by their own judgment—It was at the utmost won only by ¼ a head.

Sweepstakes of 500 Rupees P. P. 2 Miles, Horses that never won before the Meeting 8st. 6lb.

			Heats.
Capt. Looney's,	G.	*Schoolboy*	1
Mr. Fox's	B.	*Stingo*	2

Time—4m. 12 seconds.

Neck and neck nearly all the way to the distance post where *Schoolboy* made it evident he was to win—The time good.

Sweepstakes of 500 Rupees each H. F.—Once round and a distance 8st. 5lb. each.

Mr. Fox's,	B.	*Wandering Willie*	1
Captain Looney's,	B.	*Sinbad*	2
Mr. Vernoe's,	G.	*Magnet*	3

Time—3 22.

Magnet rather the favourite at starting, his speed at light weight having been well approved.

Wandering Willie led for a mile, *Magnet* now and then teasing him, and headed him at the 2 mile post, when *Sinbad* also passed *Wandering Willie* and the race appeared to be between him and *Magnet* to the distance post, where *Sinbad* headed on the whip and it was thought his race; but *Wandering Willie's* rider made a great effort and worked his horse well in, so as to win by about ½ a length. *Sinbad* lamed in running and this probably lost him the race.

A match half a mile, 11st. 7lb. owners on.

Mr. Noel's,	G.	*Blarney*	1
Capt. Looney's,	G.	*Smuggler*	2

This as was expected was as sharp as short, but by no means equally decisive, for it was won by a nose—and the time considering the weight very good—1 minute 1 second.

RACE BALL.—*The Ball* last Evening was by no means fully attended, but the Dancing was kept up with great spirit. The Evening was delightfully cool and pleasant; the Supper was excellent; and the Company did not retire till a late hour.

[*Govt. Gaz. Feb.* 7.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs.	As.	28th January, 1826.	Rs.	As.	SELL
Prem.	27	0	Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	26	0	Prem
Disct.	0	4	Five Per Cent Loan 1822-23	0	10	Disct.
Ditto	0	0	New 5 per Cent Loan,	0	0	Ditto.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London 6 Months sight, 2*s.* ½*d.* *a* 2*s.* 1*d.* per Sa. Rs.
Madras 30 Days ditto 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per Mad. 100 Rs.
Bombay ditto, ditto, 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Bombay Rs.
BANK SHARES—Premium 5300 to 5500

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6	per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills	5	,,
Interest on Loans on Deposit	6	,,

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 12TH JAN. 1827.

Mr. T. B. Beale, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Sarun.

THE 19TH JANUARY, 1826.

Mr. C. W. Steer, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Patna.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1826.

Mr. J. Bonnithorne, Salt Agent and Collector a Hidgellee.

Mr. J. W. Laing, Salt Agent and Collector at Bullooah.

Mr. C. Phillips, Collector of Land Revenue and Customs, and Salt Agent at Chittagong.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 19TH JAN. 1826.

The Reverend J. Whiting a Joint Chaplain at Cawnpore.

The Reverend C. Wimberley, District Chaplain at Allahabad.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore, 11th January, 1826.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

38th Foot.

To be Lieutenants with purchase.

Ensign Joseph Bullen, vice Buchanan deceased, 2d December 1825.

Ensign Wm. Deane, vice Proctor, killed in action, 3d December 1825.

To be Ensign without purchase.

Thomas Southall, Gentleman, vice Bullen promoted, 2d December, 1825.

41st Foot.

To be Lieutenants without purchase.

Ensign H. J. Ellis, vice Sutherland killed in action, 2d December, 1825.

Ensign John Smith, vice Gossip killed in action 2d December, 1825.

To be Ensigns without purchase.

John Arata, Gentleman, vice Ellis promoted, retaining the date of the notification of his former appointment being cancelled viz. 27th July 1825.

Owen Wynne Gray, Gentleman, vice Smith promoted, 2d December, 1825.

44th Foot.

To be Lieutenants without purchase.

Ensign George Varlo, vice Madigan deceased, 5th August, 1825.

Ensign C. W. Zubleke, vice Duke deceased 13th December, 1825.

59th Foot.

Ensign William Fuller to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Griffiths cashiered, 9th January, 1826.

87th Foot.

Ensign N. M. Doyle to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Baylee killed in action, 3d December, 1825.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to permit Mr. Edmond Dirke Wright, to be attached to the 59th Regiment, as a Volunteer.

MEMORANDUM.

The Promotions in succession to the late Lieutenant Colonel Dunbar, 44th Foot, are to bear date the 12th November, 1825.

Lieutenant Brown, 46th Foot, having been promoted by His Majesty, his Promotion, vice Madigan deceased, as stated in the General Orders of the 7th October last, is cancelled.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore, 13th January, 1826.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, K. C. B., to serve upon the Staff of the Army in the East Indies, vice His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, who has resigned.

His Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the following Medical Officers to the Staff of the Army, serving in the East Indies:

Inspector of Hospitals—Dr. H. A. Burke, in Bengal.

Deputy Inspector—Ebenezer Brown, at Madras.

and,

Deputy Inspector—Dr. James Strachan, at Bombay.

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief directs, that these Officers shall be considered to have assumed the functions of their Office from the date of their arrival at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, and all Medical Officers are directed to furnish them with such Returns and Reports as they may require.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore, 13th January, 1826.

The Leaves of Absence granted to the undermentioned Officers, by Major Generals Wilson and Campbell respectively, are Confirmed:

Royal Regiment—Surgeon Standford, 4 Months, from date of Embarkation at Rangoon with permission to proceed to Madras, for the benefit of his health.

Ditto—Lieutenant Bennett, 4 Months, ditto ditto ditto.

6th Foot—Lieutenant Ratcliffe, to Europe, for One Year, from date of Embarkation, for the recovery of his health.

41st Foot—Captain McLean, 4 Months, from date of Embarkation at Rangoon, with permission to proceed to Madras, for the benefit of his health.

89th Foot—Captain Taylor, 4 Months, ditto ditto ditto.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, 38th Foot,

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJI *PRABHOO*, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

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Subscribers at out-stations, who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are required to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page*)

and Lieutenant Brown, of His Majesty's 41st Regiment, have permission to repair to Calcutta on Sick Certificate, and to be Absent on that account for 3 Months each, from the date of their respective Embarkation; on or before the expiration of which, should the state of their health require it, and be Certified accordingly by the Medical Board, they are to make application for Leave to proceed to Sea, or to England as the case may be.

Lieutenant General Bowser's General Order of the 13th December 1825, appointing Lieutenant Hamilton to act as Quarter Master to the 13th Light Dragoons, from the 8th December last, vice Acting Quarter Master Rosser, is confirmed.

The Regimental Order by Captain Leslie, Commanding 54th Foot, dated Arracan, 17th October, 1825, appointing a Committee of Paymaster-ship to the Regiment, in consequence of Lieutenant and Acting Pay-master Fraser having proceeded on Leave, is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore, 14th January, 1826.

At a General Court Martial held at Poona, on the 14th day of October 1825, and continued by Adjournment until the 24th of the same month, Lieutenant C F. Holmes, of His Majesty's 20th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the undermentioned Charge:

Charge.—"Conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman in the following Instances:"

1st.—"In not having taken any steps to clear his Character from a report highly disgraceful to him respecting certain occurrences that took place between him and Captain Bolton, of the same Regiment at Ahmednuggur, in August 1825, which has been in circulation since the date of their occurrence, and with which he, Lieutenant Holmes, was perfectly well acquainted."

2d.—"In having forfeited his word to his Commanding Officer by not leaving His Majesty's 20th Regiment, as he promised on the 31st August 1825, that he would do."

Finding.—The Court having attentively weighed and considered the Evidence adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as that produced in behalf of the Prisoner, come to the following decision; viz.

On the First Instance of the Charge, that he is not Guilty, and it does, therefore, fully and honorably acquit him of all and every part thereof.

With regard to the Second Instance, that proof of the promise adverted to is before the Court, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Court is of opinion, that the Prisoner was justified in withdrawing that promise, and it does, therefore, fully acquit him of all Criminality upon the Second Instance accordingly.

Confirmed,
(Signed) CHAS. COLVILLE,
Lieutenant-General.

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief directs that the foregoing Order be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief,
GEORGE McGREGOR, *Lieut. Col.*
Acting Adjt. Genl.

FORT WILLIAM, JAN. 25TH, 1826.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. and K. C. T. S. Commanding the Forces in Ava.

To GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.
Secretary to Government Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,—The Enemy, defeated and driven from his Positions at Limbike, Napadee, and on the west bank of the Irrawaddy, as detailed in my dispatches of the 4th and 5th, I, on the 6th instant, marched back with the 1st Division of the Army to the Villages of Zeouke and Natalaeu, upon the Nawreie River, from whence the roads to Watteegoan and Neounbenzeik branch off, and where I had ordered the Commissariat of the Army to assemble.

Aware that the Enemy had been long employed in fortifying the banks of the River, from Meaday to Paloh, it became an important consideration to endeavour to turn these positions, naturally strong and extremely difficult of access. For this purpose I determined to march upon Meaday with one Division by the route of Watteegoan, Seeyangon, Seindoop, and Tonkindine turning the positions as high as Bollay, while the Division under the orders of Brigadier General Cotton should march by the road of Neounbenzeik, nearly parallel with the River, and in communication with the Flotilla, on board of which I had placed a force consisting of His Majesty's Royal Regiment and Details, commanded by Brigadier Armstrong, to act in close and constant co-operation with the Naval Forces under His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane. From Tonkindine it was my farther intention to have turned Meaday by its left, and to have posted one Division of my Army in its rear previous to attacking it in front.

Pursuant to this plan of operations I marched upon Watteegoan, with the 1st Division, on the 9th instant, directing Brigadier General Cotton to commence his march upon the 12th, by which arrangement the approach of the two columns upon Paloh would nearly correspond, and His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, was to move forward on the same day.

On the night of the 11th instant, we were visited with a heavy fall of rain, which continued for thirty hours, to the great injury of the Roads; our Commissariat has sustained a heavy loss in its transport, and in spoiled and damaged Provision, an evil of all others least easily remedied in my present situation, and I lament to say, that numerous fatal instances of Cholera have occurred in both Divisions of the Army. Delay unavoidable ensued, and I did not reach Tonkindine till the 16th instant; on patroling to Bollay, on the River, I found the enemy had abandoned his position at Paloh, and the expectations I had formed for the flank movement of the 1st Division were fully confirmed. At Bollay we opened a communication with the Flotilla and Brigadier General Cotton's Division, the report of whose march I have the honour to enclose, which, with the other letters herewith transmitted, will, I trust, afford the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council a satisfactory proof of the consequences resulting from the operations of the 1st, 2nd, and 5th, and the subsequent movements of this Force.

Finding that the Enemy had retreated from Meaday with the greater part of his Army, I, on the 17th instant, moved forward to Tabboo with the advance—From Tabboo, I directed the Right Hon'ble the Governor General's Body Guard, under Captain Dyke, to push on towards Meaday by two roads and feel the Enemy's advanced Posts. The Enemy had evacuated the place, but at 5 miles beyond it, Captain Dyke came up with his rear, and took some Prisoners, with a war-boat containing three Guns; the Cavalry having come suddenly upon six, while close under the bank of the River.

The country over which the Army has marched bears ample testimony to the panic and dismay in which the Enemy has retired, while the numerous dead and dying, laying about the country, afford a melancholy proof of the misery and privations which his Troops are suffering. His loss in Killed and Wounded all the Prisoners affirm to have been very great, and desertions to a great extent are daily taking place.

Patangoh and Melloon are the points that have been chosen for re-assembling the Army, and in front of which I hope to be, with some part of the Force, in the course of a few days, altho' some delay will unavoidably ensue before the state of the Commissariat will permit the whole Force again to move forward.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obdt. Hble. Servt.,
A. CAMPBELL, *Maj. Genl.*

Head-Quarters Meaday,
19th DECEMBER 1825.

P. S. I have just received information that Melloon has been evacuated.

To Major General
Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B.,
Commanding the Forces in Ava.

Camp, at Ing-gown, 19th December, 1825.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint you, that in consequence of the heavy fall of rain during the night of 11th, and following day, I did not move the Division under my command from the encampment at Zecoope, till the forenoon of the 13th Instant.

The Column arrived at Meiong on the Irrawaddy on the 14th, at which place I halted during the 15th, and marched on the 16th to Bollay, but was obliged to encamp three miles to the Southward at Seimbow, in consequence of encountering an impassable Nullah. Halted on the 17th at the above encampment, while the Pioneers, and strong working parties, were employed, under the directions of Engineer Officer, in constructing a Bridge, and the Commissariat Officer was engaged in bringing up the Provisions.

The Bridge was completed yesterday morning the 18th, and I moved the Column to its present encampment.

During the March of the 16th instant, between Peumbi-bhan and Hulho, the Column passed through the Enemy's strongly stockaded position, extending two miles and one furlong---the Works towards the River were particularly well adapted for defence, and the whole commanded by Stockades on the Hills to the Rear; with Abbatis and Entrenchments.

I have much satisfaction in stating, that the Commissariat with the Division under my command, have suffered in a very trifling degree from the breakage of Carts, &c., and that the entire department will arrive in Camp during this forenoon.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obdt. Hble. Servt.,
WILLOUGHBY COTTON, *Br. Gl.*
Comdg. Madras Troops in Ava.

Honorable Company's Steam Vessel Diana, off Meeaday on the Irrawaddy, 18th December, 1825.

SIR,

Adverting to that part of your Letter of the 15th of November last, in which you do me the honor of expressing your readiness to receive my opinion upon any points connected with the future operation of the Combined Force, which the proximity of our movements may enable me to afford you; I avail myself of that proof of confidence on your part to lay before you such observations as have occurred to me in the advance of the Flotilla to this place. Having embarked His Majesty's Royal Regiment on the afternoon of the Eleventh Instant, under the Command of Brigadier Armstrong, I proceeded from the Muisguis, a Pagoda Point, early the next Morning with the Flotilla under my orders. From the rapidity of the Current, and the numerous Shifting Sand Banks, it became absolutely necessary to track or kedge the heavier Boats along the Banks of the River, which were, for the most part, lined with Breast-works, until we reached Yeondoun, a Military Post, recently occupied by the Royals. The Enemy had previously retired apparently a short time before our arrival. Proceeding up the River, I came in sight of Meong, where, by previous arrangement, the Flotilla came into communication with Brigadier General Cotton's Division, for the purpose of attacking the Enemy in his strong Posts of Pettoh and Palloh. Brigadier Armstrong and myself having made a reconnoisance, as a preliminary measure, we found, to our great surprize, that these important Posts had been abandoned. In advancing upon the River it is impossible not to be struck with a degree of admiration at the happy choice of situation of the Enemy's positions, aided as they are by the decided natural advantages which the face of the Country presents. The extensive and formidable Works which have come under my own personal observation could have been erected only by the manual labour of the masses of men at the command of a Barbarous Government. When I consider these advantages I cannot imagine why the Enemy should have so hostily relinquished them unless the recent successes of your force and the knowledge of your advance had so far operated on their fears as to leave no hope of their retreat on your turning their positions.

The Channel of the River was in many places so narrow as to oblige the Boats to pass within two hundred yards of the Banks, on the one side or the other. The destruction which the Enemy might have caused, had they been so inclined, is self evident. The total abandonment of the Enemy's Works enabled the Flotilla to pass on towards Meeaday, of which we came in sight yesterday afternoon, and on sending Captain Chads, with the Light Division ahead, to reconnoitre, that Officer reported to me that this formidable Post had that morning been evacuated by the Burmese Troops, commanded by the Kee Woongee, in person, as your Advanced Guard made its appearance, and that a War Boat, with three Guns, had been captured, which, in the hurry of their retreat, they could not take with them.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
JAMES BRISBANE, *Commodore.*
Major General Sir Archibald Campbell,
K. C. B. & K. C. T. S.

Steam Vessel, Meeaday, 19th December, 1825.

SIR,

For the information of the Commander of the Forces, I have the honor to inform you that the whole of the Troops composing the Water Column being embarked on the 11th Instant, Commodore Sir James Brisbane moved with the Flotilla up the river on the morning of the 12th—In proceeding up, a number of defences were observed on both sides, generally breast-works, with here and there embrasures for Guns, and the situation invariably chosen with great judgment for the annoyance of Boats ascending the river. Yewndoun, however, was not strengthened from the time of my being recalled from that post.

On the 13th Instant, the Flotilla having arrived within two miles of Peloh (or Succadoun, as more generally named by the Burmese) and being well aware that the Enemy were long employed in erecting defences there, it was considered necessary by Sir James Brisbane, as well as myself, to reconnoitre it. We accordingly proceeded with the Boats of the Light Division, and soon found that these works, like all we had previously met, were entirely abandoned, and proves in the most convincing manner, how completely broken, disarranged, and panic-struck, the Enemy's Army must be, from the success of our operetions on the 1st, 2d, and 5th Instant, for it is not easy to conceive a chain of stronger works than here presented themselves, extending at least one mile in length on the Eastern bank of the river, erected on bold undulating ground, every advantage of which was admirably applied, so that the possession of the lower defence, had they been attacked in succession, would have exposed the troops to an enfilading fire, and would thus have been untenable. The defences consisted of abbatised breast works on the river, with reverses running up the heights, and two strong Stockades, the most northern (or upper) of which was constructed of very strong plank, about nine feet high, the whole of the faces thickly abbatised, and each of them at least one hundred and eighty yards in length. Time would not allow me to examine the continuation of these works, which I am aware were carried into the interior, and rested on the road to Prome, but those running near the river were in themselves so extensive and well built, that great multitudes of men must have been long and indefatigably employed in their construction, and had the Enemy attempted their defence, they could not have been carried without very severe loss on our part. In fact, in our possession, I might say they would be impregnable.

On the western bank, immediately opposite, a great number of defences were also erected which ran entirely upon the Commanding hill. where they likewise had a well constructed Stockade.

As both sides of the river (which in this part is narrow) were thus strongly defended, it would have been impossible for the Flotilla to proceed up until either side had been reduced, had not the Enemy, by his flight, thus rendered nugatory one of the best positions and chain of field defences I have ever seen.

Every means the time would allow, by fire and otherwise, were used to destroy these works.

The Flotilla arrived at Meeaday early on the morning of the 17th Instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICHD. ARMSTRONG,
Brigadier.
(True Copy) F. S. TIDY,
Lieut. Col. D. A. G.

To GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.
Secretary Secret and Political Department &c. &c. &c.
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,—Adverting to my last Dispatch, I have now to state, that the information I received, regarding the evacuation of Melloon by the Enemy was erroneous, certain information of his having rallied at that point reached me shortly after I began my march from Meaday, with the leading Division of the Army, and it was at the same time stated, that a Chief of rank had been sent up to Ava after the defeats at Prome, for the purpose of representing to His Majesty, the hopeless state of his affairs, and the impossibility of our progress upon the capital being arrested by any Military arrangement.

On the 26th ultimo, these reports were confirmed by the arrival of a Messenger to the Steam Vessel, under a Flag of Truce, communicating that Holein Menghie had arrived at Melloon, deputed by His Majesty the King of Ava, and with full powers to conclude a Treaty of Peace with us. In answer to this message, I, in concurrence with the Civil Commissioner, sent Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, and Lieutenant Smith R. N., to the Burmese Camp, to ascertain what arrangement the King of Ava's Commissioners proposed making with us---a Truce of 25 days was requested, and positively refused as previously determined on, the above Officers being directed to say, as was afterwards communicated in writing, that nothing beyond 24 hours would be given for the first meeting with the Burmese Commissions, and that the Truce was at an end as soon as the British Officers should have left the place. On reaching Melloon on the following morning, the 29th instant, I found the place strongly occupied, and the River, on the Enemy's side covered with Boats, which they attempted to escape with, until a few shots from our Guns (by which one man was slightly wounded) fired over the headmost Boats, shewed our determination to prevent it, and the attempt was given up. In the mean time, I received information that the Diana Steam Vessel, the Head-Quarters of His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, was passing the Enemy's Works unmolested, and accompanied by two Burmese War Boats, and although the Enemy appeared throwing up entrenchments on the opposite shore, and marching and countermarching his Troops, as if making preparations for defence, I accepted his forbearance to the Steam Boat as a proof of his sincerity and desire to treat: Hostilities here ceased, and in the course of the day a correspondence commenced, and

led to negociations which I earnestly hope will render this the last Military Dispatch I shall have to make upon the War in Ava.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most Obdt. Hble. Servant,
A. CAMPBELL, *Maj. Gent.*

Head-Quarters, Patanagoh, 31st Dec. 1825.

Published by Command of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON, *Sec. to the Govt.*

GRAND MASONIC ADDRESS.—Yesterday (Tuesday the 23d Jan.) the Masonic Lodges of Calcutta assembled at the Town Hall for the purpose of presenting a farewell address to their Grand Master, John Pascal Larkins, Esq. on his return to England.

The business of the day commenced with the Grand Lodge, when the Grand Master in a very eloquent address intimated his resignation of the High Office he held. The Deputy Grand Master W. C. Blaquiere, Esq. replied in a very feeling and affectionate manner. We have not the means of giving even an outline of these speeches, but we are informed that they were deserving of record, and they will no doubt be published, when we shall copy them. The following is the printed address spoken by the Deputy Grand Master, who delivered it, in parchment:—the grand *Jewel* was borne on a cushion, as was the *Address* by two grand Officers of the Lodge, and the Jewel was at the proper moment hung round the grand Master's neck by the grand Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Bryce.

THE ADDRESS.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL
JOHN PASCAL LARKINS,
Provincial Grand Master of the most Ancient and Hon'ble Society of Free and Accepted Masons in Bengal.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER,

On the eve of your departure for Europe, we, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master and Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal, and the Master, Wardens, and Members of the several Lodges working under its authority, beg to offer you our united sentiment of respect, and affectionate regard; as well as our lively sense of the many benefits which Masonry has derived from your unwearied zeal, and successful efforts, during the time you have held the Hiram of the Provincial Grand Lodge.

Even at an early period of your Masonic career, you became conspicuous among us by your ready and judiciously tempered ardour for the welfare of our Ancient Fraternity, which your talents and high character, eminently qualified you to promote.

After filling, with the greatest credit, different offices of Masonic dignity; a more distinguished mark of the estimation in which you were held by the Craft, was at length exhibited, in your elevation to the exalted station of PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF BENGAL.

During the period of five years that you occupied the chair of Grand Master, it had been presumptuous and indelicate in us to have offered any opinion, respecting your conduct in the fulfilment of its duties. By the ready acquiescence with which we always assembled at your call, and by our obvious anxiety to meet your wishes, which we ever have experienced a pleasure and a pride in endeavouring to act up to, could you alone judge of the sentiments of esteem, and regard, by which we have been uniformly swayed towards you:—but now that you are about to relinquish the authority which you have held, so much to the benefit of the Craft, and your own honor, we cannot deny ourselves the sincere satisfaction which the opportunity affords us, of recording our admiration of your conduct in the chair: of testifying our respect for the happy union of benignity and justice which had distinguished you in authority; of bearing witness to the intimate knowledge you have displayed of the Laws and Institutions of our Fraternity; of registering your conscientious adherence to the ancient land-marks of the Craft; and thanking you for the affability, urbanity, and kindness, with which you have ever treated your Brethren, individually and collectively.

Masons, Right Worshipful Grand Master, vaunt not of their deeds, nor does it become us to do more, than out of bare justice to you, to allude to acts hidden from the general view. Your memory among us will long be associated with works which common eyes behold not, though viewed in secret by the OMNIPOTENT EYE that watches all; and there are Monuments in this remote City by which you will be remembered, so long as true religion, and learning, (the foundations of whose Temples you have laid and consecrated) are dear to the human heart.

Although it is to be hoped that some one emulous of your ever watchful regard for the interests of our Fraternity, may arise among us, on whose virtues, talents and experience, we may confidently rely in every exigency of the craft, yet must we confess that we almost despair of ever again finding an individual like yourself, combining personally so many qualifications and advantages, for the high office you are about to vacate. One who to distinguished abilities and knowledge upon general subjects, added an intimate acquaintance with our Laws, dignified moral authority, an elevated rank in society, and those influences of high principles and character which weigh so much even with the most abandoned, who cannot help paying homage to the splendor of virtue!

We are not ashamed to confess our deep regret at parting with you however selfish it may appear, and even though we know that you are returning to your native Land: if this be fault, our fraternal regard will plead an excuse; and we are mistaken, if at this moment you do not share our feeling, and experience, that even in a return to the home of youth there may be sorrow, when friendships that sweetened the cup of exile, are to be interrupted, and you are about to separate from many who shared your social hours, with some of whom the parting in all human probability must be for ever.

Although convinced, that no Memorial is necessary to recall to your remembrance, your Brethren—still, it will be a satisfaction to us if you bear about you some simple, but expressive token of our esteem and regard. The one we solicit the honor of your acceptance, may not be intrinsically very valuable—but you will accept it, Most Worshipful Brother, in the spirit with which we offer it, which we know will in your eyes confer a value upon it, that mere gems never could—wear, for our sake, Brother, this Past Provincial Grand Master's Jewel:—When in the midst of the domestic circle in the West, it will remind you of that Masonic family which looked up so long to your revered authority in the East.

We would willingly claim a hope, which from all we have heard, we have no right to speculate upon, a hope, most worshipful Brother, of seeing you at some future period among us in again. If Providence should so ordain it, we should indeed feel grateful, and hail your reappearance here with delight, but we fear it may not be, and our saddest duty must now be performed. Dear and Most Worshipful Grand Master, we bid you most fervently and affectionately,—FAREWELL. May every happiness which this life can afford, attend you and yours; may you continue to the last in the enjoyment of health, and the vigour of your mental faculties; may your heart be filled with that peace which has a divine source, and which passeth understanding; may you be blessed in every relation of your being—and when your earthly labours are done, may you, in the fullness of time, be admitted by the Almighty Architect of the universe, into that Lodge NOT MADE WITH HANDS—ETERNAL IN THE HEAVENS!

[*The Govt. Gaz. January* 26.

Mr. Moorcroft.—The preceding extracts derive additional interest from their connexion with the latest scenes of Mr. MOORCROFT's travels. We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from him, dated the 17th August, a few days before his being attacked by that indisposition of which every account we have seen concurs in reporting the fatal termination: the vaxatious treatment he encountered from the *Mir of Kundus* has already been detailed by us, as well as his ultimate arrival at Bockhara and friendly reception by the King. In his expectation of procuring horses, however, he had been wholly disappointed, the markets having been broken up from various causes, as the death of KHALICH ALI, the ruler of Khulm in Izzet Ullah's journey, the open disobedience of Urgenj, and the revolt of the Kothai Kipchacks; these circumstances had so much interrupted the intercourse of the states of TURKESTAN that the horse Markets of Bockhara had been suspended for the last five years. Mr MOORCROFT had however obtained from the King of Bockhara permission to make such purchases as he might be able to effect, when his hopes of success were suspended by a military levy against the Kipchacks of above 20,000 horse, so that it became impossible to make any private purchase. Mr. MOORCROFT was permitted to repair to the Camp. about four days journey from Bokhara, in the vicinity of Samarkand, where the king was engaged in the siege of the principal fortress of the Kipchacks, which capitulated after a few weeks resistance, and was subsequently rased to the ground. Mr. MOORCROFT's visit, except that it gave him an opportunity of traversing the most fertile part of the kingdom of Bokhara, was equally unproductive, as the king, after granting him leave to purchase, finally countermanded his orders to that effect. This was the more to be regretted as he had concludad bargains for several horses of the best description. One of them a black horse was 16 hands high and of strength proportionate to his stature. All he could obtain was a letter from the King and another from the Governor of Balkh with which he intended to proceed to *Maimena*, after which he purposed to return by way of Balkh. A very extensive feeling of interest in his adventures seems to have been excited amongst the different chiefs in that part of Asia. *Mir Kammar ad din* sent a Mullah to accompany him through *Badahkshud* if he should wish to go by that route, and forwarded letters from the Hill Chiefs and Head of the Yusefzais, offering every aid in their power and assurances of the most friendly welcome. The Brother Princes of PESHAWAR wrote singly to the same effect, and MEHR DEL KHAN and PIR MOHUMMED KHAN engaged to send persons of trust in their employ to meet him on his return with sufficient escorts to ensure him against all danger on the road. His premature death is the more to be lamented as he seems to have had nothing to apprehend on his homeward journey. We hope the kindly dispositions of the individuals mentioned in his letter will be extended to his companion and survivor Mr. Trebeck.

[*John Bull, January* 26.

Extract of letter from the Ship Isabella, dated 30th October, 1825—Off the S. E Coast of Africa, Lat. 20° 20′—Long. 34° 48′ E.—"I now sit down to detail to you the particulars of a most narrow escape from destruction we have had, and which has left us in a disabled state. Last Monday, the 24th instant, was ushered in with a fine morning with light variable airs all round the compass. We were about 300 miles to the S. and W. of Cape St. Mary, the southernmost point of Madagascar, when about ½ part 10 A. M. the sky began to indicate some appearance of being squally, (we were then under royals)—called all hands to take in sail—up courses, in royals, and top gallant sails—in spanker,—by the time they were furled, the wind veered round from S. E. to N. E. N. N. W. and W. and so on in quick succession, that It was impossible to vere the ship round fast enough to keep her before it, It then was, "clue up the three topsails"; which was scarcely completed, when it blew from *every point of the compass at once* raising the sea higher than our tops in pyramids just resembling the twisting of a corkscrew, and forming a complete whirlwind or *tyfoon*, and such was its fury that at 5 minutes to 11 A. M. it carried the whole of our three topmasts, tops, &c. all at one moment over the side—laying the ship down half deck under water, and had it continued a *few seconds* longer it would have sent us all down together, but the masts all going together at the time—she righted, and behaved extremely well. In a few hours it moderated, and enabled us to clear away the wreck. The greater part of which we saved. The sails and *yards* the wind rent in pieces; such was its fury, that the oldest man on board, who had been for 20 years in trade and also in China, declared he had never seen it blow such a perfect hurricane so suddenly—and without the least warning of its approach. In fact had we known it, nothing could have withstood its fury. During this scene—we shipped a tremendous sea in at the stern windows and quarter galleries, washing away every thing movable from off the lockers.

"I have (and indeed *all of us* have) great reason to be thankful that our lives are spared us and no accident happened to any of the men. The weather having moderated we got in the course of 3 days a jury mizen topmast and top set and also a jury foretopmast and topgallant mast on end and sail set on them—such as it is. Our carpenter has just finished a new maintopmast and topgallantmast, and we have got the former on end yesterday, and are in hopes of having a maintopsail on her to night.—Yesterday at 1 P. M. we were boarded by H. M. Ship *Liffey*—36 guns, Captain Coe, bound for England, who rendered us what assistance they could spare. and by whom we wrote to our owners, friends, &c. We must put into the Cape if we possibly can get into it, to refit before we can proceed farther.

"The Ship, thank God, makes but little water, and we are in hopes no part of the cargo is in any way injured. Indeed all hands have been constantly at work *day and night* to get her in order, myself not excepted, as we all take our turn at the Pumps, Captain and all.

"We are this day in lat. 29° 2′ S. long. 34° 48′ E. and ware on the day of the accident as near as we can tell about lat. 30° 5′ S. long. 38° 0′ E. We are now about 1,100 miles from the Cape, and expect to reach in the course of ten or twelve days.

"We have reached the Cape after much distress, on the 11th Nov. 1825."—

[*Ben. Hurk. January* 28.

We have much pleasure in noticing the visit of the LORD BISHOP to the Grammar School on Tuesday last, when his Lordship was kind enough to examine the Pupils and express his unqualified approbation of the progress made in the various studies to which their attention had been directed. The result of this examination is rendered particularly satisfactory by the fact of the boys having just returned to the Institution after a long vacation, which necessarily deprived them of all means of preparing themselves for his Lordship's unexpected call.

[*Ind. Gaz. Jan.* 30.

BHURTPORE, JANUARY 19, 1826.—I hasten to inform you that the renowned Doorjaun Saul was captured yesterday at 4 o'clock P. M. by a troops of the 8th Light Cavalry under Lieutenants MacKenzie and Barbor of that Regiment, while attempting to make his escape towards Beenah. He was accompanied by the Ranee, (mounted behind an attendant,) his two Sons, some Relations, and about twelve followers, who made but slight resistance. A few Pistol Shots were fired, which wounded his eldest son, a fine boy of 8 years of age, and one of the Horsemen.

The Rajah was immediately conveyed to Brigadier Gen. Sleigh commanding the Cavalry Division, who in person conducted him to the Commander in Chief's Camp, but his Lordship being in the Fort, he was delivered over to Colonel Stevenson the Quarter Master General.

Doorjaun Saul is excessively stout, more like a Buneeah than a Prince in appearance.

Many Valuable Jewels and some bags of Gold Mohurs were found in the lining of the Saddles, all of which with his Chargers, have been delivered over to the Prize Agents.

General Sleigh presented Lieutenant Barbor with the Rajah's Sword, that officer having conveyed him to the General and afterwards to Head Quarters.

[*Ben. Hur. Jan.* 30.

English News.

THE NEW TIMES,—AUGUST 31.

From the Etoile, dated Monday August 29.

We have just received by express the following news from Madrid, dated the 22d, at eleven o'clock at night—

Bessiers, who had succeeded in collecting about 250 men, had not more than 20 with him. On the 20th he was at Maranchon, on the road to Arragon, followed at the distance of two leagues, by 60 carabineers of the guard, who were in pursuit of him.

"The people, the army, and the Civil Authorities emulate each other in their zeal for the King's service."

(*From the Quotidienne.*)

The Duke of Wellington has quitted Paris, and people ask what was the object of his visit? In whatever mystery his Grace's proceedings have been involved, it is known, or at least it is affirmed, that in the conferences between our Minister and the English General, some resolution was taken with respect to Spain.

We last night received New York Papers to the 2d inst. The principal event of a public nature which occupies the attention of the New Englanders, is the intemperate Message of the Governor of Georgia. It does not appear to have excited in the slightest degree their apprehension of a contest, but it has greatly roused their ire; and the old leaven of discord between the Yankees of the North and the Slavedrivers of the South, embitters the wrath of the former on the present occasion.

CITY TUESDAY EVENING.—The alarm which prevailed in the Stock Exchange yesterday has not in the least degree abated; on the contrary, Consols are ¼ to ⅜ per cent lower than at the close of yesterday's market.—Seldom or ever have the Funds assumed a more gloomy appearance, when totally unconnected with any news of a political nature, then they appear this afternoon. Consols, which left off yesterday at 88¼ for the Account, opened this morning at 87⅞, at which price some very extentive sales were effected.

The King of France sat to Sir Thomas Lawrence on Sunday, at noon. The picture is for his Britannic Majesty's gallery.

MARSH AND CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.—A further dividend of 3s. 4d. in the pound, was yesterday declared at the rooms of the Commissioners, in Basinghall-street. Considerable apprehension had prevailed that the declaration of this dividend would be postponed to an indefinite period, at the instance of the Bank of England.

THE NEW TIMES,—SEPTEMBER 1.

MADRID, AUG. 18.—The police have, since the 14th instant, been in posession of information tending to prove that the sum of upwards of 200,000 reals has been expended in corrupting the several corps of the guards, and in distributing proclamations in favour of * "*El hombre de la Plazuela.*"

Notwithstanding, ~~so the~~ great mass of the lower orders are in the interest of the *Ultramontanes*, by whom they have been bribed to circulate their proclamations, the police, although they had made numerous arrests, were unable to obtain any thing like correct information, and the principal promoters of the intrigue remained unknown to them until the morning of the 16th, when an insurrection broke out at Getafa.

Upon the morning of that day, at sun-rise, the cry of "to horse" was heard at Getafa, a village distant from Madrid about a league; and a few minutes afterwards, three companies of the Regiment of Santiago, who were quartered there were discovered drawn up on the public place, their officers at their head, and with accoutrements and baggage ready for the march. They were soon in motion, and took the road towards Alcala, saying, that "they were going to deliver the King, whom his Ministers detained a prisoner—." When the Colonel of the Regiment, the different companies of which were quartered in the three several villages of Getafa, Leganez and Carabachel (in the last of which he was himself stationed), became apprised of the movement of the three companies. he set out immediately to report the circumstance to the Minister at War by whom it was in turn communicated to the Junta of Public Safety. That body, having assembled at the house of their President, the Duke de l'Infantado, ordered the immediate publication of the facts in the Gazette of Madrid, without, as far as we have been able to learn, having taken any uiterior measures.

The following are the details contained in the official reports of the Alcades of the towns and villages in the neighbourhood of Madrid, up to the 17th instant:—

"The Rebels have taken up their position at Torrijah, near the Guadalaxara, where they receive strong reinforcements of Royalist volunteers, who arrive daily.

"Bossieres assumed the command of them on the evening on the 16th. He left Madrid on the night of the 15th, stopped at an inn, where he took some chocolate, and continued to pursue the high road to Alcala, until he arrived at Torrejon Dardoz, which is three leagues from Madrid. There, having had a conversation with the Alcade, from whom he received

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* By this name the *Exaltados* designates the Infant *Don Carlos*, in allusion to a bronze statue of the Emperor *Charles V.*, in the *Plazuela, or petite place* of St. Anne, in Madrid.

a large sum of money, he returned by a cross-road to Torrija."

THE NEW TIMES,—September 2.

The East India Company's ship *Canning* arrived off Plymouth on the 29th ultimo; she left China the 27th of March, and St. Helena the 10th of July; but she has not brought any letters or papers which contain information of importance.

City, saturday evening.—The panic which had been experienced for these few days at the Stock Exchange has considerably subsided. The Funds are materially improved; and, though they have not left off at so high a price as they reached during the day, yet confidence appears more generally imparted, and the spirits of the fundholders recovering.

Consols for the Account opened at 87¼, fell to 87⅛, advanced to 87⅜, but at the close of the Market were reported at 87⅛ Buyers, and 87 for Money. Exchequer Bills, however, are still low, being 2 discount to 2 premium.

A discovery has lately been made in Yorkshire of an immense cavern, situated in the Secondary Limestone, described by geologists as the grandest continuation of caverns hitherto explored.

Captain Alexander Campbell is appointed to the Cyrene, 18, Chatham, for the East Indies.

The first shaft of the Thames Tunnel at Rotherhithe, is now sunk to the full intended depth, viz. 80 feet, which is 20 feet below the bed of the River. The excavation in groves will now soon commence, and to all appearance, with every prospect of success.

Naval Appointments.—Commanders Marryatt and Chads, of the Larne and Arachne sloops, in the East Indies, are promoted to the rank of Captain.

A great panic it appears prevails in the money market, without any apparent cause, and an extreme scarcity of money. Some of the London journals, in accounting for this, mention that the Bank of England is contracting its issues which has occasioned an inconvenient pressure on monied men, and an alarm in consequence amongst them.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Aug. 29.---It is currently reported today on 'Change that the Spanish Ambassador has received orders from his Court to quit this country. It is not known whether the order has arisen from the inability of the Spanish Court to continue the payment of his salary, or from some offence taken at the expostulation made by Mr. Lamb at Madrid, in the name of the English Government. We believe that the recal of the Ambassador may be affirmed as a certain fact.

The funeral of the late Earl of Mar left town on Monday for Alloa, where his remains were interred in the family burying ground on Tuesday.

The Caledonian Mercury—September 3.

Cadiz, August 2.—The letters which we received to-day from Seville, dated the 7th instant, bring the following details:—

A great fermentation prevails in all the towns of Upper Andalusia, but particularly at Cordova, Carmona, Ecija and Seville. In the first of these cities, numerous arrests took place on the night of the 5th, all persons distinguished by their rank or their riches. It should seem, however, that their arrests are founded on motives of great importance, for on the 5th, they began at Seville, and have been continued every night. Among the persons arrested, who already amount to one hundred and eighty-nine, are the Marchioness de Tebares, and her whole family, the Prior of the Consulate to Commerce, Andweza, the rich merchants Bayo and Gongora.

The expedition for the Havannah sailed yesterday to take on board the troops which are to embark at Ferrol. The escort consists of the Spanish frigate the Pearl, and the Jason brig. The transports, eight in number, besides the troops, are to take to the Havannah a great quantity of merchandise.

Deal, Sept. 4.—Wind N. N. E.—Arrived and sailed for the River the Hon. Company's ship London, from China. Arrived and remain the Hon. Company's ship Canning, from China.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

Governor Trout.—The proceedings of this Chief Magistrate of a State and of its Legislature, upon the subject of the Creek Lands and the United States Agency, have given sorrow and surprise to every reflecting man with whom we have conversed. Many surmises are abroad as to the course which the President of the United States will pursue, in relation to the plan of sending surveyors from Georgia to "lag off" the Creek Lands. Our opinion upon this subject is, that the rights of the Confederation will be sustained by the President. We do not suppose that any notice will be taken of the vapourings of Governor Troup, but we doubt not that a competent force will be ordered to remain near the Creek country, with orders to prevent any survey from being made under the authority of any individual State. No doubt every caution will be used by the President, to avoid any act that might infringe State Rights. But we apprehend it to be the duty of the National Executive, as well to prevent the authorities of Georgia from infringing the Constitution of the Union, as to respect entirely every right reserved to any State.

Cotton.—By the late jobbing in Cotton (for it certainly smacks a little of jobbing) New York has punished Liverpool to the amount of about three millions This is so much real gain added to the capital of our merchants. It is true that a few failures have taken place in one of the southern cities, in consequence of speculating too deeply in cotton; but had they speculated a little *more* than too deeply, their own personal affairs perhaps would not have gone to wreck. Yet what they have lost has been more than gained by others. The country has been benefited, and the English have paid for it.

In speaking of American politics we cannot omit noticing a shrewd remark in the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, which shews how completely delusive the theory of republican Government is in practice. "The last election of President," says the writer, "has betrayed a remarkable infirmity in the Federal Constitution: a sort of infirmity, for which there would seem to be no cure, and we are afraid, no help. It appears that Andrew Jackson was the undoubted choice of the people; and yet John Quincy Adams was elected by their representatives. Gen. Jackson, though a very brave and very good man—for a soldier—is one of the last whom we should wish to see in the Presidential Chair of North America; while Mr. Adams, the actual Chief Magistrate, is altogether well fitted for the office; and yet, we do not scruple to say, that according to the genius of the Federal theory Gen. Jackson has more *right* to the Chair while we speak, than Mr. Adams."

The fever which has for some time been raging in New York is not at all abated. The sudden deaths which come under the cognizance of the Coroner amount, says the National Advocate, in a week, from sixty to seventy. Drinking cold water appears to be fatal. The weather is tremendously hot. On the 23d of July the thermometer stood at 95 deg. in a current of air in the shade. In other parts of the country it was still higher. On the 16th, at Philadelphia, it is quoted at 138 deg. in the sun. No wonder, therefore, that the Hartford Mirror says—"Nobody talks of any thing but the weather: how stands the thermometer?" the crops are said to suffer considerably from this intense heat.

A Court of Inquiry is sitting at New York on the American Commodore Porter, whose name was so familiar during the last American war. The proceedings are not given; but it is intimated that, whether acquitted or not, he will quit the service of the States. He has, it is said, the offer of being made an Admiral in the Mexican Navy.

The Caledonian Mercury—September 1.

Yesterday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the Command of their respective Ships, viz:—Captain Charles Steward, of the new ship to be called the Lord Lowther; Captain Thomas Blair, William Fairlie; Captain Gilson Reeve Fox, Marquis Camden; and Captain Joseph Stanton, General Harris.

The undermentioned Ships were thus timed, viz.

The two new ships building by Henry Bonham, Esq. for Bombay and China—to be afloat the 9th November, 1825, sail to Gravesend 23d ditto, stay there thirty days, be in the Downs 29th Dec.

Marquis Camden, for St. Helena, Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and China; and the Berwickshire and Thames, for Bengal and China—to be afloat 24th November, sail to Gravesend 8th December, stay there thirty days, be in the Downs 13th January 1826.

Earl of Balcarras, Sir David Scott, Macqueen, and Dunira for Bengal and China, to be afloat 9th December, sail to Gravesend, 23d ditto, stay there thirty days, be in the Downs 28th January, 1826.

Lady Melville and the Company's own new ship for Bengal and China, and the new ship building by Henry Blanchard, Esq. for St. Helena, Bombay, and China, and the Thomas Coutts, and Duchess of Athol, for Bombay and China,—be afloat 23d December, sail to Gravesend, 7th January 1826, stay there thirty days, be in the Downs 12th February 1826.

Castle Huntly and Marquis of Huntly, for Madras and China—be afloat 7th January 1826, sail to Gravesend 21st ditto, stay there thirty days, be in the Downs 26th February 1826.

William Fairlie, Orwell, London, Canning, and General Harris, for China direct—be afloat 7th March, sail to Gravesend 22d ditto, stay there thirty days, and be in the Downs 27th April 1826.

The Princess Charlotte, of 140 guns, one of the largest and finest first-rates ever built in England, will be launched from Portsmouth in the course of the present month.

Extract of a private letter, dated Monte Video, June 15:—"The disturbances that have broken out in this province, and which I hinted at in my last, have not yet been quelled; it is evident that the Buenos Ayreans are assisting the rebels against the Brazilians. An expedition from Rio of 1500 men has arrived here; and it is said two more as numerous are to follow."

POISONED WOUNDS.

We noticed, some days since (*vide Courier*, 17th inst.), the recent speculations of Dr. Barry, an English physician, at Paris, with respect to the motion of the blood in the veins, which he (Dr. B.) attributes, it seems, entirely to *atmospheric pressure*.

By the following paragraphs, extracted from the *Paris Globe*, of the 11th inst. it will be seen that this Gentleman has just made a new application of the same principle, and one which promises to be practically useful; for should the statements which follow, with respect to the non-absorption of poisons from wounds, be confirmed by further experience, the application of a cupping-glass, or the ancient practice of sucking with the lips, will soon supersede the knife and the cautery, at present so generally, and, we believe we may add, so fruitlessly, employed in cases of wounds received from rabid or venomous animals.

"At its last meeting (9th inst.), Dr. Barry laid before the Académie de Medecine a very interesting communication, in which he states, that having been led, by his opinions with respect to the motion of the blood in the veins, to conclude that the absorption of any poisonous matter deposed upon a wound might be prevented by producing a *vacuum* over the part, he had been induced to institute some experiments upon living animals, for the purpose of ascertaining this point, and that these experiments had been successful.

"Thus, after laying bare a portion of muscle and depositing thereon a quantity of *Strichnine* (the active principle of *nux vomica*), or some *hydrocyanic* (*prussic*) acid, he found that the application of an *exhausted cupping glass* to the part, not only prevented the absorption of these substances in the first instance, but even arrested its progress after tetanic convulsions had already commenced.

"Messrs. Adelon, Laenec, and Orfila, have been named by the Academy to investigate, and report upon this subject."

POPULATION OF THE METROPOLIS.

The following tables, extracted from the returns made by order of Parliament in the years 1811 and 1821, will shew the comparative amount of population in the cities of London and Westminster at those respective periods:—

LONDON WITHIN THE WALLS.

Years.	Houses.	Males	Females	Total.
1821.....	8,498	27,506	28,668	56,174
1811.....	8,427	27,566	27,918	55,484
Increase.....	71	....	750	
Decrease.....		60	....	
Net Increase.....				690

LONDON WITHOUT THE WALLS.

Years.	Houses.	Males	Females	Total.
1821.....	9,687	34,441	34,819	69,260
1811.....	9s444	31,677	33,748	65,425
Increase.....	243	2,764	1,071	
Net Increase.....				3,835

CITY AND LIBERTIES OF WESTMINSTER.

Years.	Houses.	Males	Females	Total.
1821.....	18,884	85,082	97,003	182,085
1811.....	18,102	74,538	87,547	162,085
Increase.....	782	10,544	9,556	
Net Increase.....				20,000

TOTAL OF INHABITANTS IN 1821.

City, within the walls.....	56,174
Ditto, without the walls.....	69,260
	125,434
City and Liberties of Westminster....	182,085
Grand Total....	307,519

TOTAL OF INCREASE.

City, within the walls.....	690
Ditto, without the walls.....	3,835
	4,525
City of Westminster.....	20,000
	24,525

It will be seen that the aggregate increase in London within and without, is far below the natural proportion which it ought to bear to that of Westminster, and may be accounted for by the increased number of dwelling-houses converted into warehouses, and from the now prevalent practice among the more wealthy *cits*, of taking a residence for their families a few miles out of town.

From calculation, it appears that in 1821, the average proportion of inhabitants to each house was as follows:—In London within the walls, 6½. In London without, 7½. In Westminster 9 6-8ths.

From the account of suicides in Westminster which we inserted a few days back, it appears that there are on an average 20 committed in that city every year, which from the above table it will be seen is in a proportion of one suicide for every 9,000 inhabitants. Now assuming that the same proportion prevails in the city of London, it follows that the average of suicides committed in both cities must be about 34 per annum.

The proportion of males to females in the city of London, it will be observed, are nearly equal, whereas in Westminster there are an average of only 85 males to 97 females.

SIERRA LEONE.

(*From a Parliamentary Paper.*)

Accounts have just been printed, by order of the House of Commons, relating to the duties, exports, imports, population, schools, churches, and marriages, of the colony of Sierra Leone.

No duties were levied or received in this colony, according to these accounts, prior to the month of August, 1811; and for the latter half of that year the amount collected did not exceed 101*l.* 5s. 1d. In the following year, however, they amounted to 2,175*l.* 19s. 4d. but in the years 1813, 1814, and 1815, they do not appear to have exceeded an average of 1,500*l.* In the year 1823 they are returned at 8,730*l.* 8s. from the collector's books.

The exports, which are from the years 1817 to 1823 inclusive, are given in bulk, but not in value, and consist of the produce of Africa in its various states of preparation. Hides, mats, tiger skins, gold dust, monkey skins, stuffed birds, honey, nuts, oils, and wax, wood of various kinds, indigo, coffee, rice, lime juice, and African curiosities; these principally compose the list of exports, and denote a state of colonization not very much advanced in the cultivation of arts and manufactures.

The imports are also given, but they are in value (not in quality), during the same period and are chiefly conveyed in ships from London, Liverpool, and Bristol, and the invoice value during the year 1817 was 72,516*l.* 7s. 2½d.; in 1818, 94,799*l.* 14s. 5½d.; but in the following year, 1819, it fell to 80,863*l.* 6s. 11½d. and in 1820, it was only 66,725*l.* 9s. 3½d. In 1821, however, the invoice value is quoted at 1050, 60*l* 15s. 10½d.; In 1822, at 8535*l* 14s. 8l.; in 1823 at 121,442*l* 18s. 11½d.; and in 1824, at 80,917*l.* 12s 8d.

A census of the population of the colony is given for the year 1818, 1820, and 1822. No census of the colony appears to have been taken at the time of its transfer to the Crown, neither was any taken in 1817. The order transmitted from the colonial office required up to the latest time a complete census of the population, exclusive of the military; distinguishing the European, Nova Scotians, disbanded African soldiers, Kroomen, other African emigrants, and liberated Africans; distinguishing also the sexes, the number of persons married who have learned to read and write, and the number actually enjoying the means of Christian education. This last order has not yet been complied with so far as the completion of the census, but it will be finished when the Governor (General Turner) returns from the Gold Coast.

The grand total of population, according to the census last taken in 1822, is 15,081. of which little more than one-third belongs to Freetown. It is chiefly composed of the following classes:—West Indians and Americans, 18 men, 19 women, 18 boys and girls. Of natives, 1,327 men, 977 women, and above 1,200 boys and girls. Liberated Africans, 3,312 men, 1,956 women, and between 2,000 and 3,000 boys and girls. Discharged soldiers, 1,103 and Kroomen (who appear to be a migratory race, constantly moving to and from the colony,) 947.

Between the census of 1817 and 1818 there appears to have been an increase of population of 2,252 individuals, including 1,190 captured negroes; and between the latter and that taken in 1822 there is an increase of 2,956 persons, including 943 liberated Africans, and 1,030 discharged soldiers from West Indian and African corps.

The returns of schools show within the last three or four years a very considerable increase of numbers. In 1817, the number of men, women, and children, in course of education did not much exceed 400. On the 31st of December, 1823, there were—children, 2,172; adults, 287; making a total of 2,460.

In the account of the number of churches and chapels, with an estimate of the persons attending, we have 24 chapels described, in nearly half of which service is performed by coloured Pastors. The number of persons usually attending is 5,181, of whom between 500 and 600 are Wesleyan Methodists, above 200 of Lady Huntingdon's sect, and above half that number Baptists. A detailed account of births in the Colony was ordered, but no general record appears to have been kept; and in answer to the order for an account of fit persons liable to serve on Juries in the Colony of Sierra Leone, it is said that this cannot be correctly ascertained, but that the number must be very considerable, for that 42 Petit, and from 8 to 10 Grand Jurors are usually summoned every Sessions from the coloured inhabitants.

The colonial authorities at Sierra Leone say that they are unable to furnish an account (as ordered) of the number of persons subsisting by the produce of their own labour, distinguishing their several kinds of employment; for that liberated Africans, settled under superintendents in the several villages, are the only persons under the immediate view of the colonial government accounts. The usual rate of wages paid is to labourers 9d or 10d. per day, and from half a-crown to 7s. per day to artificers, according to their skill. It is added, however, that these rates of payment are on the decline. In ships and fishing-boats, exclusive of a small number belonging to natives, the property of the inhabitants of the colony is small, and does not exceed a small tonnage. There are about 35 vessels from 10 to 88 tons burden, besides 14 boats employed by fishermen.

Conveyance in Britain.---The rapidity with which intelligence and passengers are conveyed, and communications accelerated, in this country, has become very remarkable. Thus from our present mail arrangements the papers and letters which left London last Saturday evening, at 8 P. M. reached this city at a quarter past 5 P. M. last night, or in 45¼ hours. After a stoppage of five hours here, during which the public news are printed, and the private communications answered, if necessary, these leave this at half-past 10 last night, reach Edinburgh about four this morning, stop there four hours (till 8 A. M.) and then proceed to London, which they reach before 6 A. M. on Thursday morning, returning to the Metropolis in four days and ten hours. The distance run is 838 miles in 105¼ hours, including the time necessary for ordinary stoppages for refreshments, giving out and taking in mails, and also nine hours of extra stoppages, for the purpose of commercial business and other matters. The rate at which the above distance is run, is a little under nine miles an hour, including all the ordinary stoppages; but, *exclusive* of these, at the rate of 9¼ miles per hour.---*Gasgow Courier.*

Quebec, June 27.—The large timber ship, the *Baron of Renfrew*, was safely launched on the 25th, at one o'clock in the afternoon. She had, in the attempt on the Saturday previous, stopped on her ways, owing to the grease being consumed by the fire. She went majestically into the water, and afterwards drove up with the flowing tide near the town. On the tide ebbing, the *Hercules* towboat took her down the channel of the St. Lawrence, north of the island of Orleans, where she was anchored a little to the north-west of the anchorage ground of the *Colombus*. The *Baron of Renfrew* looks much better in the water than the *Colombus* did, her breadth being ten feet greater. She exactly corresponds in shape with the *Colombus*, but is upon the whole superior in many respects to her. It is understood that she will not sail before the end of July. Measurements of the *Baron of Renfrew*:—Length 309 feet; breadth 80 ditto; depth 38 ditto, internally; 57 externally; anchor 4½ tons; tonnage 5,888 tons; from taffrail rail to keel, 50 feet; mainmast above deck, 75 feet; main yard, 73 feet; bowsprit 60 feet, depth of water when loaded, 24

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eet; length of tiller 28 feet, and 14 inches diameter; hemp cable 27 inches, 100 fathoms, and weight 126 cwt.; chain cable 120 fathoms, links 14 inches long, 7 inches over, of 7 inch bar iron; cargo on board when launched, 4,000 tons—timber; cargo, from 8,500 to 9,000 tons; 30 times round the capstan make a mile; 9 times round the vessel make a mile; 5 times the surface of the deck equal to an acre; 3,000 tons of timber to build her; 12 tons of oakum; 125 tons iron. Is 10 feet wider and 5 feet deeper than the *Colombus*.

AUTHORS AND EDITORS.

(From the New Monthly Magazine.)

I dare say that there are few amateurs or incipient professors of literature, who do not think that the Editor of a Magazine is the most comfortable workman in the craft. He is not subject to the rejections and mortifications which sometimes fall to the lot of less potential persons, and has the power of patronizing his friends and annoying his enemies just as much as he pleases. All this is very true, but, to my sorrow, I must dispute the inference. I was once, in a dark hour of my fate, induced to become the Lord of one of these great creations myself, and, though I was deposed immediately after the publication of my first number, I obtained quite enough experience to turn pale at the sight of a proof sheet ever after. I set to work with the determination of being popular, and encountered the cares and fatigues of unriddling hieroglyphic manuscripts, and patching up broken sentences, with the constancy of a literary martyr. I hunted in holes and corners for genius in obscurity, that I might display it to the noon day, and I felt my heart warm at the gratitude with which I was about to be rewarded. I reviewed new publications, paintings, and performances of all descriptions with the tenderness of a parent to the first pledges of his fondness; I was on both sides in politics; and I never received a communication from the veriest ass, which was not attended to as punctually as a love-letter. One would have thought, that with so many claims to universal good-will I could not fail of obtaining it. Alas! after fidgetting and fevering myself to a skeleton, I discovered that folks of my calling are something in the predicament of house dogs, which are not only cursed for every honest bark they make, but mistrusted and vilified when they fawn for favour. Before I was in power, I was considered a good sort of a person enough, and had as many friends as most people. I could walk the streets without thought of danger, and go about my business without fear of criticism. In one brief quarter of a year I have outfallen the fall of Phæton. I have not only made no new friends, but have lost all my old ones. I cannot show my face without being hooted like an owl by day-light, and shall never again put pen to paper without seeing each miserable sentence drawn and quartered and hung up to public view as the remnants of the malefactor, who presumed to lord it over his betters. Expostulation is out of the question. A blockhead who has undergone the scratching out of a sentence is as impatient as though it had been his eye; a manuscript which has been returned is morally certain of becoming wadding for a pistol: and I look upon all the obligations which I have conferred as so many thunderbolts which are destined to crack my ex-editorial crown. In addition to all these grievous circumstances, the numerous assurances which I have received of the fallibility of my judgment, have altogether destroyed the confidence which I used formerly to repose in it. I feel shy of hazarding an opinion upon the merest trifle, for fear it should be disputed. My taste, vision, and hearing, seem totally different from those of other people; and had I not materials to prove what I have here advenced, I doubt very much whether I should have ventured to say a word upon the subject. Fortunately, when I commenced my editorial functions, I bought a huge band-box to hold contributions. The favours of my friends soon crammed it to splitting, but when storehouses of this kind came to be threshed out and winnowed, it is astonishing what a cloud of chaff is produced for every particle of solid grain. My whole treasury was expended in my one campaign, and I set about filling my box (which has been the very box of Pandora in every thing save the article of Hope) with the first fruits of it. It is now, if possible, fuller than it was before, and if the reader likes the samples I am about to give him, I will feast him as long as he has an appetite. The first *morceau* I have laid my hand upon is from a gentleman to whom I wrote—"The Editor of the — Magazine presents his compliments to Mr. — and begs to offer his best thanks for the perusal of his Essay on Pathos, which he regrets exceedingly his great supply of that article obliges him to return.

The reply to this polite billet is as follows:

"Sir,—I am extremely glad to have my Pathos again, as it was only sent for the support of a Magazine which has no chance of succeeding by its wit. At the same time, I must inform you that it was a matter of some condescension for a person so well known as myself (in private circles) to submit my works to the judgment of one who is only likely to be conspicuous from his incapacity to appreciate them. My friends, upon whose taste I can full rely, are of opinion that my Essay on Pathos has great power, for it was read before them a month ago, and they have been dull ever since. This, however, is not said that you may send for it back, and I think it right to inform you that I shall listen to no future solicitations to write for the —— Magazine; and remain, Sir, yours, &c. &c."

One would have thought that the indignation of this lover of dullness, with whom I had the misfortune to feel so little sympathy, would at any rate have been counterbalanced by the kind words of those whose effusions I had printed in preference. But no such thing. The same post brought the following from a young beginner, who had intreated that I would do him the favour of cutting down and altering his papers as I thought best; and I vow that, in my fatherly anxiety for his reputation, I spent more time upon them than I did upon my own.

"Dear Sir.—Pray be kind enough to inform me which are my articles in your last number, for they are so altered that I do not recognise them. I have no doubt that they are a great deal the better for it, and am excessively obliged to you, and am extremely sorry that it will not be in my power to forward any more contributions. Please to beg your publisher to send me his account, as I am going to take in another Magazine, and believe me, dear Sir, truly yours, ——"

The next little note was left at my publisher's with an article, "To be continued," which would have filled a decent-sized folio volume.

Sir—I have left the accompanying paper for your perusal, and shall be obliged by an answer respecting its admissibility into your Magazine by to-morrow-morning—Your's, &c.

The next day I received another billet to inform me that my reply was of extreme consequence, and that, in fact, the author did not understand such unwarrantable delays. On the third day I returned the MS. with a polite note expressive of my sorrow at my total inability to get through it in less than a month—which drew forth the subjoined.

"Sir—You have done me a most serious injury. Had you returned my MS. in due time, I could have disposed of it to a publisher who has now had leisure to change his mind. I am determined upon having ample reparation, and, if I do not hear from you by return of post, shall most undoubtedly place the affair in the hands of my lawyer.—I remain, &c

This, I believe, cannot fail of being thought a little unreasonable, but, if so, what will be said of the next, which was written by a son of Apollo, whom I had lauded out of pure friendship to his calling.

"Sir—I have just seen in your Magazine a review of my poem, which you clearly do not understand, and of which you have materially injured the sale, by misleading the public opinion. You call it sublime, when, in fact, it is pathetic. People are tired of the sublime, and the comparison with Milton is ruination to me. I will defy you or any one else to find a single passage which might be mistaken for Milton's. You call it harmonious, when it is meant to be abrupt and impassioned thought. You call the conclusion to the story moral and edifying, when nothing can be more the reverse. In short, you have played the deuce with all its greatest beauties, and the consequence is, that nobody will read it.

"My friend, Mr. —— the artist, is with me, and begs that you will not mention his picture again, having put him to great inconvenience in contradicting all that you have said. It is not like Claude, or nature, or any thing else—but is entirely original. The colouring is upon a new principle, and is not transparent, but opake throughout. The figures are not well drawn, but are touched off with a graceful negligence, and, instead of an evening scene, it is intended to be sun-rise.

"I remain, &c.——"

My next epistle is from a young spark, who was one of five hundred recommendations, which came pouring in from my friends in all parts of the globe. The youth was described as the younger son of a country 'Squire, a fine young man, who was thought by his mother to possess great talents, which, of course, I should have abundant pleasure and advantage in bringing forward. He had never, it appeared, scribbled a line in his life, and was sent me like a block, fresh from the timber-yard, to be hewn which way I pleased. What could I say in such a case?—I asked him to dinner, and told him that I would apply to him when I had occasion. In a fortnight after, came the cursed two-penny postman, with—

"Dear Sir—I have been waiting impatiently to hear from you, according to promise, being anxious to set to work. I have been staying all this time at a hotel, doing nothing, and at a great expense, upon the score of the Magazine, and my friends in the country are anxious to see some of my works. Pray let me know what I am to write, for it is all one to me, by return of post, and believe me, &c."

I wrote immediately, and regretted exceedingly that I had been the means of detaining him in London, assuring him at the same time that the press of matter would not possibly permit me to avail myself of his talents for some months at least. In about ten minutes came the following answer.

"Sir—This is what I won't stand. I have been staying in London at your particular desire, and now I'm to be told you don't want me. I shall send you my bill at the hotel as soon as it is made out; and if you don't pay it, I'll see the reason why.—Yours, &c"

The foregoing are a mere taste of my treasures. I have complaints, and revilings, and expostulations, and challenges, and all sorts of entertaining things, on every subject, and in every style imaginable; but what I have already given is quite enough to maintain my opinion of editorial comfort. I will only add one communication from my publisher, by way of a climax.

"My dear Sir—Here is the devil to pay! It is absolutely necessary that you should give up the editorship of the Magazine. I am aware that no one else can possibly conduct it so well, but the hue and cry which is raised against you by our correspondents, and the consequent falling off in our sale, are not to be withstood. Pray see the reason of this, and give me the pleasure of your company at dinner on Sunday, to meet a party of your predecessors, who have each, in turn, been unfortunate enough to give similar dissatisfaction.

"Believe me, very truly, yours, "—— ——

"P. S.—You had better not come to me on a week-day, as there are several persons waiting for you in the shop, who had better not be suffered to catch you——

MISCELLANEA.

Theodore Hook, after a recent visit to Litchfield Cathedral, being asked how he liked the building, said that he liked it better than the chaunting there. Instead of chaunting, said he, "Lord have mercy upon us, miserable *sinners*," they ought to have chaunted, "Lord have mercy upon us miserable *singers*."

The Club Sleeping house is, we hear, under serious consideration. It is to contain between 2 and 300 bed-rooms, the charge of which is to be 4s. 6d. per night, including chamberlain, boots, &c, We doubt not 50,000*l* will be a sufficient capital; and should the house take, the profits are easy of calculation. We should gladly join 4 or 5 capitalists in such a speculation. The house should be open, of course, to all single gentlemen, on the plan of the Old Hummums in Covent garden.

Death of the Earl of Mar.—It is with regret, we have this day to announce the death of John Francis, Earl of Mar, who was so lately restored to the ancient and illustrious Peerage of his ancestors. He died suddenly at his house in Sandwich-place, on Saturday evening, in the 85th year of his age.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

Death of the Earl of Donoughmore.—On the 22d instant, at the house of his brother, Lord Hutchinson, Bulstrode-street, Manchester-square, the Earl of Donoughmore, a Peer of Great Britain, one of the original Representative Peers for Ireland, a Privy Councillor, Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, General in the army, Governor of the county of Tipperary, &c. Never having been married, his titles and estates devolve upon his next brother, Lord Hutchinson, K. G. C. B. &c.

The late Earl of Donoughmore entered the service on the 30th May, 1794, as a Cornet, in the 19th Regiment of Dragoons, was appointed, on the 31st May, 1794, Captain in the 94th Regiment of Foot, and promoted, on the 9th July, 1794, to a Majority in the 121st Regiment of Infantry. He obtained, on the 21st July, 1794, a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 112th Foot, and was placed, in March, 1798, on half-pay. He was appointed, on the 1st January, 1800, Colonel in the Army, obtained, on the 25th of April, 1808, the rank of Major-General, and was made on the 1st Jan. 1812, Lieutenent-General, and raised, on 27th May, 1825, to the rank of General.

Sir Thomas Lawrence.—It is said that this great Artist is gone to Paris for the purpose of painting a whole length Portrait of the King of France.

Matthews is now making a golden harvest among the good folks of Birmingham.

LORD COCHRANE.

His Lordship's command in South America has been any thing but a scene of harmony with those under his orders. We find in Mr. Stevenson's Narrative, just published, that mutiny and resistance to his Lordship's orders were by no means uncommon. On the 16th of January, 1819, Lord Cochrane left the port of Valparaiso, on board the *O'Higgins*, Capt. Forster, with the *San Martin*, Capt. Wilkinson, &c. The *Chacabuco*, Capt. Carter, followed; but a mutiny taking place on board, he entered Coquimbo, where the principal mutineers were landed, sentenced by a drumhead Court Martial, *and shot*. In February, 1821, a quarrel broke out between his Lordship and a great many of his Officers, on grounds apparently very trivial. The name of the *Esmeralda* having been changed to the *Valdivia*, five of her officers (all Englishmen) remonstrated against it, whereupon Lord Cochrane brought them to a *Court Martial*, which sentenced them all to be dismissed from the ship, and two of them from the service. The consequence was, that Captain Guise, under whose patronage those officers had come out to South America, refused to act any longer under his Lordship. Captain Spry, a friend of Captain Guise's, next refused to hold the command of the ship, and he was arrested by Lord Cochrane and brought also to a Court Martial, by which he was dismissed from his command. It does not appear that Lord Cochrane's conduct on these occasions was generally approved; for Captains Guise and Spry proceeded to the head-quarters of General San Martin, who received them with the greatest distinction, and immediately appointed Captain Spry his Naval Aid-de-Camp.

FLAT-CATCHING.

Union-Hall.—A young man named Hawkins, who recently arrived in town from an obscure village in Buckinghamshire, yesterday applied to Maurice Swabey, Esq. the presiding Magistrate, for a warrant against a party of men, who, by a bet, contrived to extract from his pocket five sovereigns.

The facts as stated by the applicant were briefly these:—The preceding evening, as he was passing by the obelisk on the Kent road, on his way to Walworth, to take some money which he owed to his brother, who is a resident there, he was accosted by a middle-aged man, dressed in the garb of a countryman. They entered into conversation together, and his new acquaintance, having ascertained that his brother was a greengrocer, proposed to sell him some potatoes, which he represented to have brought from the country for sale, and, in order to have his brother's address, they adjourned to a neighbouring public house, where they seated themselves, and ordered some porter. Whilst they were partaking of the liquor, a young man, also dressed like a countryman, entered the apartment, and he was presently followed by two or three more persons. Conversation soon commenced with the party, and the young man who had thus joined them proposed to treat the company, saying, that he had recently had a legacy of of 75*l*. left him by his grandmother, and he was determined to spend every sixpence of it in London. Porter was called for, and good humour prevailed amongst them. The old trick of making a bet on the word *infortunate* was then played off, and the complainant, of course, paid the losings, and was then deserted by his new friends.

One of the officers said he thought he knew some of the persons who had been concerned in the transaction, upon which the Magistrate directed him to endeavour to bring them before him. The applicant then quitted the office.

VARIETIES.

Arabia.—A foreign publication notices, that up to the present day, the Arab language is spoken in all the capital cities of Mahometan countries, both in the East and in Barbary; though, at the same time, the ancient dialect of Mondhar (or of the Koran), which was formerly in use there, has been greatly corrupted, and has undergone several changes in the inflection of its words.

Models of Fruits.—The difficulty experienced by the most skilful horticultural writers, even when assisted by the pencils of able artists, satisfactorily to describe and represent the various and almost infinite kinds of fruit that ornament the garden, and supply the table with one of its most agreeable luxuries, has suggested to Messrs, Pizzigalli and Degaspari, of Milan, to undertake a work which they call "Pomona, in relief;" that is to say, a collection of models of all the fruits cultivated in Europe so perfect, that it is impossible, without touching them, not to mistake them for the natural fruits. The smaller fruits are modelled in wax; the larger in plaster, with a coat of wax. Some, such as grapes, gooseberries, &c. are blown in glass. This collection is already considerably advanced, and will comprehend above five hundred descriptions of fruit.

A Singular Monastery.—At the distance of forty versts from Dubossaru ascending the Dniester, there is a monastery situated on almost inaccessible rocks. Formerly, the inhabitants of the environs sought an asylum from the incursions of the Tartars in the midst of similar fastnesses. Part of the building still standing, serves as a retreat for the wild pigeons in stormy weather. The church and cells, hewn in the massive rock, have no need of covering or repair: the cells are cold and unwholesome, so that the monks, twelve in number, sleep with their clothes on. Among the trees which grow in this solitary place, there is one which merits particular attention; the Moldavians call it Kune. Its roots penetrate into the hardest stone; its fruit resembles a cherry in taste and form, and its kernel has a spirituous and agreeable flavour: this tree, too, like the citron, bears flowers and fruits at the same time, and continues bearing till the end of autumn.

FASHIONABLE HUSBAND.

"The *Scot* to his country is wedded," they say,
"And his love only ceases with life"—
No husband more stylish, as proved in this way—
None so ready to Leave *his poor wife!*
"*Out of sight, out of mind*," when applied, will not do,
For, to this every Scot makes resistance—
Others' wives are forgot but your Scot is so true,
That he loves *his* much best—*at a distance!*

EPIGRAMS.

Praise of a Lady's Grey Hair.

Tho' Age has chang'd thee late so fair,
I love thee ne'er the worse:
For when he took thy golden hair,
He fill'd with gold thy purse.

Ah, who would envy Tom his sense,
And scorn his neighbour's riches?
Since lordly *fools* abound in pence,
And *wits* wear ragged b.....es.

On a Noisy Fellow.

Will—both his time and tongue employs,
In emptiness and riot;
Tis thus—the *shallow* make a noise,
The *deep* alone are quiet.

To ——

Nature detests a vacuum it is said,
Then why did nature form thy empty head?

First Calcutta Lottery for 1826.

Third Day's Drawing; Saturday 28th January 1826.

PRIZES.

No. 2879 Prize of 500 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 4814 4221 1011 3431 980 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

BLANKS.

5265	87	127	5561	3622	2538	3149	207
1266	4015	732	5301	236	4490	232	5016
312	5970	3557	338	4982	1769	915	1486
3432	2552	5070	5227	5557	2209	3000	3085
4626	1527	4351	3008	1243	4186	1109	1412
4146	5936	1555	3161	4705	4091	2261	2452
4352	1968	162	2814	4612	3289	356	3350
4630	2416	1753	5674	4346	5759	1359	3729
5481	5138	264	5447	5857	2969	4928	3931
5425	748	4631	2088	490	289	676	1264
4444	2626	679	274	4009	1548	4637	5810
5416	3841	209	1560	4249	4984	666	5214
3907	684	4208	5726	130	3963	4311	5124
3876	4309	5210	4455	3999	977	4328	2697
4724	2786	1674	4806	2773	3134	2095	4418
4380	4645	532	1778	4531	5162	4973	3142
4391	3677	4114	4782	2567	1513	3845	2927
5332	2535	1701	5076	5074	455	680	318
1805	5413	4884	3880	4407	4566	1953	4109
5503	3978	5239	3619	1702	5860	1017	1289
5490	917	4030	195	780	5277	159	3573
3383	4766	5520	2755	5613	5148	4636	790
5678	4544	1850	1621	2565	2338	4551	5641
1792	1009	1028	2959	3334	3064	5685	1144
1530	644	843	2066	497	5928	5854	746
5864	5155	105	2707	3146	303	4119	928
1696	4144	3969	5729	246	5600	5524	598
4253	1225	3668	3417	2560	4676	5062	4242
1717	5925	2722	4462	3411	5125	1078	139
5173	64	3564	3071	3771	3776	4386	5769
1511	5588	5507	3519	76	2614	1019	1934
1232	256	2723	3197	3052	968	2329	4720
1433	1044	1479	4165	4274	5221	4232	5356
3755	734	334	5704	2065	3172	4541	5559
1259	3751	5581	4819	2398	781	661	2235
5067	1937	3997	1712	3509	1909	1001	180
210	2670	3328	1400	4975	2112.		

The Fourth Day's Drawing will take place on Tuesday the 31st Instant.